

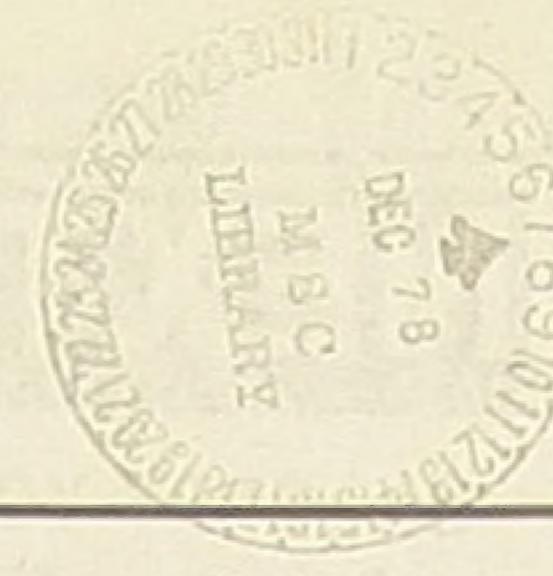
Thursday.
Dec. 7, 1978

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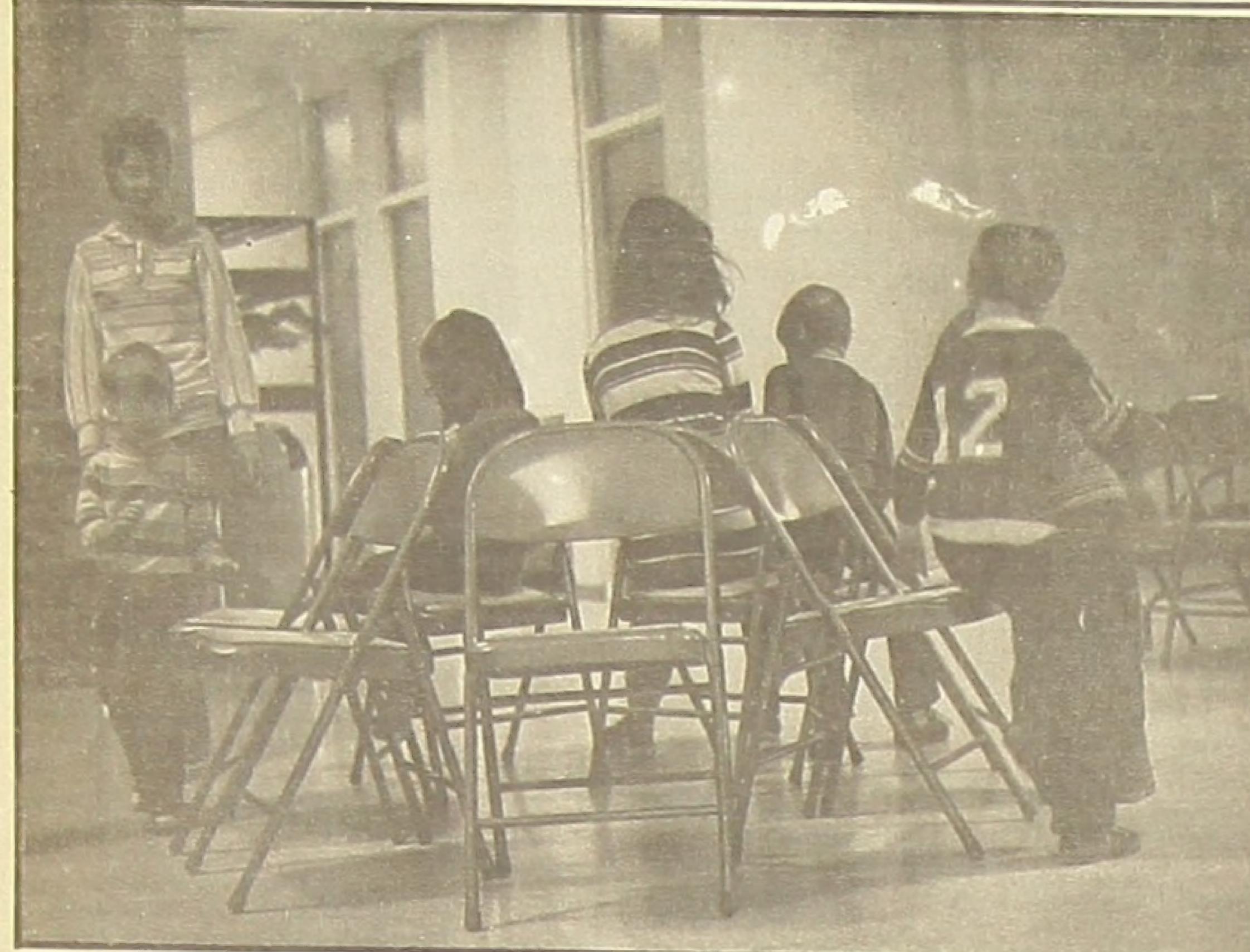
the chart

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Senate hosts Clinic children at party

Missouri Southern's Student Senate hosted a Christmas party Monday afternoon for children from the Regional Diagnostic Clinic in Joplin.

The children gathered in the College Union Ballroom from 1-2:30 p.m. for games, refreshments, and Christmas presents. Assisting were members of the col-

lege chapters of the Council on Exceptional Children, Association for Childhood Education, and Student Education Association.

Foremost Dairy donated ice cream, and Webb City Bakery provided cookies for the occasion.

Veterans may apply now for advance payments

Veterans Affairs Office at Missouri Southern has announced that veterans who plan to enroll for the Spring '79 semester should make application no later than tomorrow to qualify for advance payments.

Carter's guidelines govern new budget

Missouri Southern's 1980 fiscal year budget went before the Missouri State Senate Appropriation Committee last Thursday, according to Dr. Paul Shipman, interim executive vice-president. Missouri Southern's "asking budget" was \$8,218,124, a 12.4 percent increase, which figures out to be about \$900,000 more than last year's general education budget.

"Although we ask for that amount, it does not mean that we will get it," said Shipman. "That is just what we are asking for. They are concerned about staying within the President's wage and price guidelines."

One major question this year that might determine the amount of appropriation that Missouri Southern receives is whether tuition fees will go up. "Dr. Roberson, and his staff of the Coordinating Board feel that students should pay from 20 to 25 percent of the cost of their education. And whether or not the legislature approves this proposal will have a bearing on the amount of money we will receive."

Shipman continued saying that the growth of the college was another factor. "One key question that we get asked is about our growth factor. Now we stated this year that we would grow in enrollment by about two percent. We determined this by our growth over the past years and that we have been holding our own the past two years; we guessed that we would grow about two percent."

Missouri Southern's budget is made up of two parts. First is general revenue budget that comes from the state. The other part is made up from local fees, special appropriations and federal money received. Of the money received, both the general revenue and the others, are divided up in three categories. The first is the instructional area.

"This is money that is for faculty salaries and other expenditures relating to instruction." Shipman continued. "Another part is the physical expenditures. These are monies used to run the school. And finally there is the money spent on student personnel."

Pay hikes for employees of Missouri Southern have been held to seven percent this year, conforming to President Jimmy Carter's wage and price guidelines. Of this seven percent, 5 percent will be a cost-of-living hike and the other two percent will be for merit.

In past years, according to Shipman, the governor has released his

Veterans who served in excess of 180 days on active duty and enlisted prior to Jan. 1, 1977, may qualify for veterans educational benefits. Veterans currently attending school

fulltime receive payments from \$311 to \$422 with two dependents.

Application forms are available at the Veterans Affairs office.

Verifications due

Verification of student schedules for the 1979 spring semester will take place Monday and Tuesday, according to George Volmert, registrar. Times for verification will be from 9-11 in the morning and 1-3 in the afternoon in the College Union on the third floor.

According to Volmert, verification of schedules is the next most important thing in the enrollment process. By verifying their schedules students can assure themselves of the classes that they have signed up for.

Said Volmert, "Sometimes students make errors when pre-enrolling, and if they verify their schedules the only other times students can change them is in January. And at that time they might not be able to correct their mistake and get the classes they want."

Iranian student to stage campus protest against Shah

By SUSAN CAMPBELL
Managing Editor

If Karim Tullah's real name were used in this article, he would stand the chance of endangering not only himself, but his family in Iran, as well.

Tullah is a student at Missouri Southern. A native of Iran, his homeland is being torn apart by demonstrations of citizens against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, proud monarch of the country for the past 24 years.

"You might think one would be safe in America, so far removed from the fighting, but I'm not. Although I'm in an isolated area, the secret police of Iran (SAVAK) is at work, taking names of students who speak out against the Shah."

"IF IT WERE ONLY myself to worry about, I wouldn't mind, but they know my family there and they could take revenge on them."

"Here if I do wrong, I am punished. At home, if I do wrong, my father could be put in jail, too," said Tullah.

Despite the potential danger he might be placing himself into, Tullah doesn't agree with the Shah and his policies, and is planning a demonstration on campus tomorrow at 10 a.m.

"I WILL PROBABLY wear a mask to disguise myself. I can't sit quietly while Americans are taught to hate the Iranians and go along with the Shah," declared the student.

It has been America's policy to support the Shah throughout his reign. The support, says Tullah, doesn't agree with the human rights campaign of President Jimmy Carter.

"Human rights in Iran is zero. It was a good jingle for the Democratic Party, but why impose one man on 35 million hard-working people who do not want him?" he said.

Iran's government is a constitutional monarchy, which would allow

for the replacement of the Shah should the people vote to remove him. The Shah has placed the country under military rule for now and is promising to change the system of government that incensed the people in the first place.

IN A TELEVISED address to his rebellious country, the Shah said, "Your revolutionary message has been heard. I am aware of everything you have given your lives for. I commit myself to make up for past mistakes, to fight corruption and injustice and to form a national government to carry out free elections."

For Tullah, and many people like

him, the promises come too late to be heard.

"There is corruption—all of the Pahlavi family is rich. The Shah spends so much money on the 2500 year anniversary of the monarchy and people are begging in the streets."

"MY FATHER WORKED for 45 years in the retail business. He put his children through school. He was in a car accident recently and was in a coma for three months."

"My family had to sell his assets to pay bills. If he hadn't done so well in the business, and if he didn't have children to support him now, he would be expected to beg on the

streets. So much for oil money," signed the student.

Tullah explained that the sentiment is anti-American in Iran among the common people "because of your government's insistence to support the Shah."

"America is pushing us into the Communists' arms. They are sitting back calmly, just waiting," he said.

"YOU WONDER WHY we terrorize and hijack planes. We are trying to draw attention to the plight of our people," he said.

Iran is surrounded by Communist countries, with 15 thousand miles of its boundary bordered by Russia. The Shah recently increased military

spending, purportedly to stave off a possible attack from the U.S.S.R.

"Who is he protecting Iran from? What good is a little protection against the giant Russia? He is merely trying to save himself from the people," said Tullah.

Iranians have ransacked, demonstrated and walked out of their jobs in protest of the Shah's regime in the past month. According to Tullah, who receives letters from his mother in Iran, this has resulted in shootings and bombings.

"I AM TOLD they fly bombers over towns, just to remind people who is

(Continued on page 3)

Their life not as hard as it might first seem

By CLARK SWANSON
Editor

Kirk and Vicki Davisson were married in September of 1977, and settled down in their home town of Lamar, Mo., to start their life together. At that time both were working 40 hours a week supporting themselves and getting to know one another.

They met each other on a blind date; however, that is not important. What is important is the goals they set for themselves and the life style tailored to meet those goals.

After marriage Kirk dropped out of high school, during his senior year, and start to work for a small restaurant supply company in Fort Scott, Kans. Meanwhile, Vicki was working as a receptionist at the Barton County Memorial Hospital in Lamar.

BUT THEIR PRESENT life style didn't start till the beginning of Missouri Southern's fall semester. At that time Kirk decided that Vicki should attend college. That is where the story of their hurry-up life starts.

Said Kirk, "She has a tremendous mind and I didn't want to see it wasted. She graduated fourth out of 86 in her senior class. She had planned to attend college all of her life and I thought she should go."

And then Kirk decided to accompany her to Missouri Southern; he continued, "I dropped out of high school. And three weeks before the semester started I got my GED. Vicki had already pre-enrolled so I decided to go, too."

Said Vicki, "It was Kirk's idea to go to college, and I had to be talked into it. But I am glad I did it."

WHY COLLEGE? "I have always placed material things first. I have

always liked nice things; we drive a new car and you have to have money for those things."

He continued, "We could both work 40 hours a week and that would be a meal ticket and that is about all it would be. Maybe we could have a few nice things. But to get anywhere you have to have a college education or some type of education."

Although going to college is a big part of their life together, working their various jobs may be the biggest. Said Kirk, "I have always placed work first."

When they first were married Kirk was working for the restaurant supply company as a salesman. He was driving two to three hundred miles a day, but he quit that job. Said Kirk, "I love a challenge. And I took that district and built it up from nothing to its peak. But being a small company they could not offer the competitive prices and could not go any

further. Also the driving got to me. I was away from home a lot and I didn't like that, so I quit."

AT THE PRESENT TIME, Vicki goes to school on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 8 to 12:15. Then on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, she attends class from 8-9.

Kirk was taking three night courses until he had to drop one because of an accident at work. Because of that he missed two weeks of school and considered dropping out. "I missed two weeks, and missed tests and homework in all of my classes. I thought I was going to have to drop out of school, but I didn't; I did drop one class because I got so far behind."

While Vicki works at the hospital in Lamar, Kirk works at the Nevada State Hospital in Nevada. During the first part of the semester he was

(Continued on page 3)

WHAT NEXT?

By LORRY YOULL
Assistant Editor

The KOINONIA Prayer Breakfast will be at 7 a.m. today in the College Union Faculty Lounge. At 11 a.m. there will be a Fellowship Lunch at the College Heights Church.

At 8 tonight, Friday, and Saturday, *Macbeth* will be presented by the Missouri Southern theatre department. Admission is free for Southern faculty, staff, and students. The performances are in Taylor Auditorium.

The SOCIETY FOR ADVANCEMENT OF MANAGEMENT will meet at 7 p.m. today in Kuhn Hall, room 102.

At 7:30 p.m. today CIRCLE K will meet in room 108 of the Police Academy.

PI GAMMA MU will meet at 12:15 p.m. today in room 11 of the Library.

Robin Bell will present a SENIOR VOICE RECITAL at 8 p.m. today in room 22 of the Music building.

PRE-REGISTRATION for students with 0-30 hours will be today and tomorrow in Hearnes Hall, room 100.

At 9 a.m. tomorrow the JUNIOR AMERICAN HYGIENISTS ASSOCIATION will meet in the College Union. A special speaker will be presented.

The MEN'S BASKETBALL team will play Southeast Missouri State University at 7:30 p.m. Saturday on the home court. Monday evening they will travel to Evangel College in Springfield. The LADY LIONS will take on the women's basketball team of Evangel the same evening.

There will be a meeting of the ACADEMIC POLICIES COMMITTEE at 3 p.m. Monday in the College Union.

The CONCERT CHORALE will have its Christmas Party from 6:30 to 9 p.m. Monday in the College Union Ballroom.

From 9:11 a.m. and from 1:30 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday there will be SCHEDULE VERIFICATION in the College Union Ballroom.

The ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL will meet at 8 a.m. Tuesday in the College Union.

Tuesday at noon the MATH LEAGUE will meet in the College Union Ballroom.

At 12:15 p.m. Tuesday CIRUNA will meet in room 10 of the Library.

There will be a KOINONIA BIBLE STUDY at 6 p.m. in the College Heights Church Tuesday.

The BAPTIST STUDENT UNION will meet at 12 noon Tuesday in M-208.

At noon Tuesday the ART LEAGUE will meet in A-107.

The COLLEGE UNION BOARD will meet at 4 p.m. Tuesday in the College Union.

At noon Wednesday the PSYCHOLOGY CLUB will meet in room 213 of the Education-Psychology Building.

The NEWMAN COMMUNITY will meet at 12 noon Wednesday in S-110.

Student SENATE will meet Wednesday afternoon at 5:30 in the College Union.

SIGMA TAU DELTA will have an induction and reception at 2 p.m. Wednesday in Dining Rooms A and B of the College Union.

Webster eulogizes Billingsly in message to State Senate

State Sen. Richard Webster last week delivered a eulogy to the late Dr. Leon C. Billingsly, president of Missouri Southern who died Nov. 25.

Sen. Webster's remarks on the floor of the Missouri Senate were as follows:

"Mr. President, I have just offered a resolution as a memorial to my friend, the late Dr. Leon Billingsly, the first president of Missouri Southern State College.

"Mr. President, I have known Leon Billingsly since 1963, when we first began the process of working on legislation to establish the two institutions which are now known as Missouri Southern and Missouri Western Colleges.

"He had been called back, by the Joplin Board of Education, to serve as the President of the Joplin Junior College. This was done in the hopes that they might have a man of stature and ability ready to build an outstanding institution, if this body should see fit to grant its approval.

"I can remember a great Evangelist, years ago, who was sometimes referred to as 'The man that God has raised up for this hour.' If ever a man was wisely selected for a particular moment in history, that man was Leon Billingsly. Coming from the hill section of Christian County, he possessed a native intelligence which enabled him to work with the business sector, the political sector, and the academic sector in the most difficult times.

"As a senior member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, I have worked with him every step of the way in the planning and the development of Missouri Southern. I never failed to appreciate his unbelievable knowledge of the legislative process, and the problems that we faced in the capital city. More significantly, nothing was more apparent than his sincere dedication to do those things that were necessary for the benefit of the individual student.

"In many years on both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, I have had the opportunity to hear the testimony of literally scores of college and university presidents. None inspired the confidence of the members of those committees that we saw when Leon Billingsly appeared before us.

"Mr. President, frequently legislators are embarrassed when commitments that they make upon this floor are not kept by the agency or institution for whom they speak. This was never my problem. Missouri Southern College was conceived as an institution which would provide both a basic academic education and advanced vocational training. There is no institution in the State of Missouri that presents such an excellent blend of these two important areas. The success of this institution in Southwest Missouri is due to the love, the capabilities, and the dedication of Leon Billingsly.

"Mr. President, on Tuesday afternoon of this week, I attended the memorial service for Leon Billingsly.

More than a thousand people filled the large auditorium in which that service was held. Of course, we saw the outpouring of faculty members, students, and local dignitaries. As I stood at the back of the auditorium, however, I saw literally hundreds of men and women, a cross-section of the community, who probably had never met Leon Billingsly. They were the grateful parents of the young men and women who have a well-rounded education as the result of Leon Billingsly's dedication and leadership.

Mr. President, a college exists down in Joplin, Missouri, which will be a memorial to Leon Billingsly for all time. That college, however, is merely brick and mortar. The real memorial to Leon Billingsly are the thousands of graduates from Missouri Southern State College and the tens of thousands yet to come."

The resolution which was adopted follows:

"WHEREAS, the Senate of the State of Missouri has learned, with deep regret, of the sudden death of Dr. Leon Billingsly, the first president of Missouri Southern State College; and

"WHEREAS, Leon Billingsly, a native of Christian County, has endeared himself to the members of this body, and to the entire education community of the State of Missouri; and

"WHEREAS, during his career as an educator, first at the secondary level

where he served as Superintendent of Schools in Golden City, Missouri, and Pleasant Hill, Missouri, then as a professor of education, and finally as a college president, he never lost his deep interest, his close association with and his love for the individual student; and

"WHEREAS, in 1965, he undertook the difficult task of supervising the construction, the staffing, the implementation and the building of a new state college; and,

"WHEREAS, Missouri Southern State College, under his leadership, has become a model of excellence in blending academic and vocational education; and,

"WHEREAS, Leon Billingsly was not only known and loved as an educator, but as a leader in the community in which he resided, serving on the boards of several of the major financial institutions, civic clubs, and companies in Joplin, Missouri; and,

"WHEREAS, throughout his life he was an example to the young people by his example as a man of understanding, compassion and as a model husband and father;

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Senate of the State of Missouri extends its deepest and sincerest regrets to his wife Sue, and to his daughter Connie Sue Godwin, with full knowledge that they understand that the college which he built will be a living memorial to him throughout all time; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be mailed to Mrs. Billingsly at her home at 2514 East 11th Street, in Joplin, Missouri.

Bentonville High School took first place last week at the Missouri Southern Social Science Bowl—Symposium which attracted over 200 area high school and college students. Competition included the subjects of history, sociology, political science, and geography and was divided into an individual overall test followed by a day of playoff rounds.

Sponsored by CIRUNA, the event also included lectures by guest speakers of the college and area high school faculty. Lectures for the education and entertainment of those singled out from the competition included topics such as Sociology of Traffic Violations in Joplin, Local History, Researching Indians, Czars and Commissars, and Women in History.

Coordinating the bowl—symposium were students Michelle Hoffman, Patty Green, Jane George, and faculty sponsors Annetta St. Clair and Bob Markman. Final CIRUNA activities for this semester include the annual holiday party for the Social Science department and CIRUNA members. Next semester the organization will host a history conference for the high school students and attend the Midwest Model United Nations conference in St. Louis.

Circle K reactivated this year

By DEBBIE POWERS
Chart Staff Reporter

Circle K, a club which was reactivated this year for the first time in five years, donates man hours to various organizations and charities.

According to Gary Gold, freshman class officer of the club, it is a service organization affiliated with the Kiwanis Club.

"Circle K is similar to Key Club which is organized in the high schools," said Gold, "they are both smaller branches of Kiwanis."

Circle K was first enacted in 1942 and was one of the first organizations to be formed at Southern.

"In the first few years of existence, emphasis was placed on co-ed membership; it was the first Circle K organization in Missouri to be co-ed," said Gold.

ALSO ACCORDING TO Gold, Southern's present Circle K club is co-ed, but the type of membership an individual club wishes to have is optional.

"I think it is better to have co-ed membership," said Gold, "Women are better organizers than men and, in addition to doing manual labor, they can make calls and formulate

plans. Men can be used in jobs working with heavy objects."

Club members participate in fund-raising activities, including apple sales and car washes. In the past, they have worked with the Muscular Dystrophy Association, answering telephones for the Jerry Lewis Labor Day Telethon, and the Right to Life organization.

"We have to spend money to make money," said Gold, "What we received from our past activities was used to fund two parties that we sponsored in hopes that we would get that, plus more money back for the club."

THE CLUB HAS MADE tentative plans to sponsor a dance in the future and, according to Gold, it is possible that it will be helping with the annual Muscular Dystrophy Dance-A-Thon to be held in the spring.

Said Gold, "We also have agreed to offer a yearly \$100 scholarship to the college."

At the present, the club, advised by Dr. Tom Holman, has 55 members.

According to Gold, membership is open for approximately two months after the beginning of the school

year. Those students wishing to join the club must fill out an application and are asked to attend the meetings to decide whether or not they are interested in joining.

THOSE DECIDING to join after the membership deadline are asked to fill out an application and are then given an interview by the club members to determine their willingness to work. Club and class officers are then chosen.

Officers are Rob Thomas, president; Matt Hunter, vice-president; and Curtis Gurley, treasurer.

According to Gold, anyone wishing to join may still do so; meetings are held each Thursday evening in room 116 of the Police Academy Building.

Real estate exams scheduled for year

Real estate licensing examinations for the Missouri Salesperson license and the Missouri Broker license will be administered at the college eleven times in 1979.

Test dates are Jan. 27, Feb. 24, March 24, April 28, May 19, June 23, July 28, Aug. 25, Sept. 22, Oct. 27 and Dec. 1.

the ANSWER MAN

By RICHARD BIGLEY

Credit Union possible?

Dear Answer Man:

What is the possibility of starting a student credit union on campus and what would have to be done to start one?

At this time the possibility is pretty small. The first thing that would have to be done is researching state laws and regulations. Administrative costs would have to be considered, both how much and who pays them. Also a survey would have to be taken to see if people would be willing to invest in it. Before you can lend money, you have to have it to lend. It seems at this time that no one is saving money and everyone wants to borrow.



What about gen ed courses?

Dear Answer Man:

Can a course satisfy both general education and major field requirements?

It depends on individual departmental policy. The best way to find out is to see your advisor or the department head.

Continuing ed classes not your usual kind

You may not see these courses listed in your regular class selection, but Dr. David Bingman, director of Continuing Education, deems them just as important as the standard fare.

Care and Feeding of the Family Car, Self Defense for Women, Rapid Reading, and Modern Math for Parents are a few of the 177 courses soon to open for enrollment in the division.

"We started in 1974 with what we thought was a very good curriculum, but we found the more you get into people's needs, the more you see you've only scratched the surface," says Bingman.

Both credit and noncredit courses are being offered. Depending on the course, applicants may either pre-enroll by calling the office or by attending the first meeting of the class with the entry fee, which varies from \$15-50.

Explains Bingman, "We've simplified registration by using only one form, and taking the fees at the beginning. People are more sincere about attending a class they have paid for in advance."

"In courses that are by pre-enrollment only, and someone calls us over the phone, we give them seven days to pay their fee. After that time, that space is open to anyone."

Pre-enroll classes are generally credit courses which apply toward a

degree. In the Continuing Education division, there are two other types of courses offered.

One, the non-credit course, is offered to people who want to advance in a particular hobby or interest like Football Appreciation for the Spectator.

"In a class like this," smiles Bingman, "there's no way it could help in a college career, but it's useful, so we offer it. We only ask that a person come to the class with an interest in something new."

"Many people are test-shy, but to enter courses C.E., no tests are necessary. For a non-credit and C.E. unit course, no college or high school degree is required."

In C.E. unit courses, credit is kept on record in Bingman's office. Should the applicant decide to use the credit for a college degree, a conference with the dean of his or her division is necessary. If the dean decides that the credit won't apply toward a degree, it's still, according to Bingman, "useful."

"In a lot of our programs, such as EMT (Emergency Medical Training), a C.E. unit is just as important as a semester's credit, if not more so. It's specialized and it's current."

"Should the credit remain in our office, a transcript is available to participants if they want it."

C.E. units are popular, according to the director, because they are uniform across the country.

Interested persons can find out the list of courses by contacting the Continuing Education office at 624-8100.

"Once we get around 15 or so interested in the same class, we start looking for a teacher. This isn't always the case—many classes are much smaller."

"Some of our teachers are so interested and excited in their course that they will teach four of five people. Some even prefer this size," says Bingman.

Teachers may be doctors or students; it only matters that they are proficient in the area they teach, according to the director. Their salary is usually 85 percent of the entry fee. The remaining 15 percent goes into a general operating budget.

"We try to keep it at an average of 85 percent. For our real estate course, with many students, we couldn't let a visiting instructor make more than a professor here," explains Bingman.

According to the director, some applicants go ahead and enroll in regular courses at Southern after finishing a continuing education course.

"People won't enroll sometimes because they aren't familiar with the college and they tend to view the professors as aloof. Once they come out here and see Southern, they find it's not so bad," says Bingman.

Continuing Education also works with regular classes by serving as a

testing ground for new courses. It takes only 2-3 weeks, according to Bingman, to initiate a new course, which can start at any time during a semester. Regular courses must go through channels to be approved by the board of regents and faculty senate, among others.

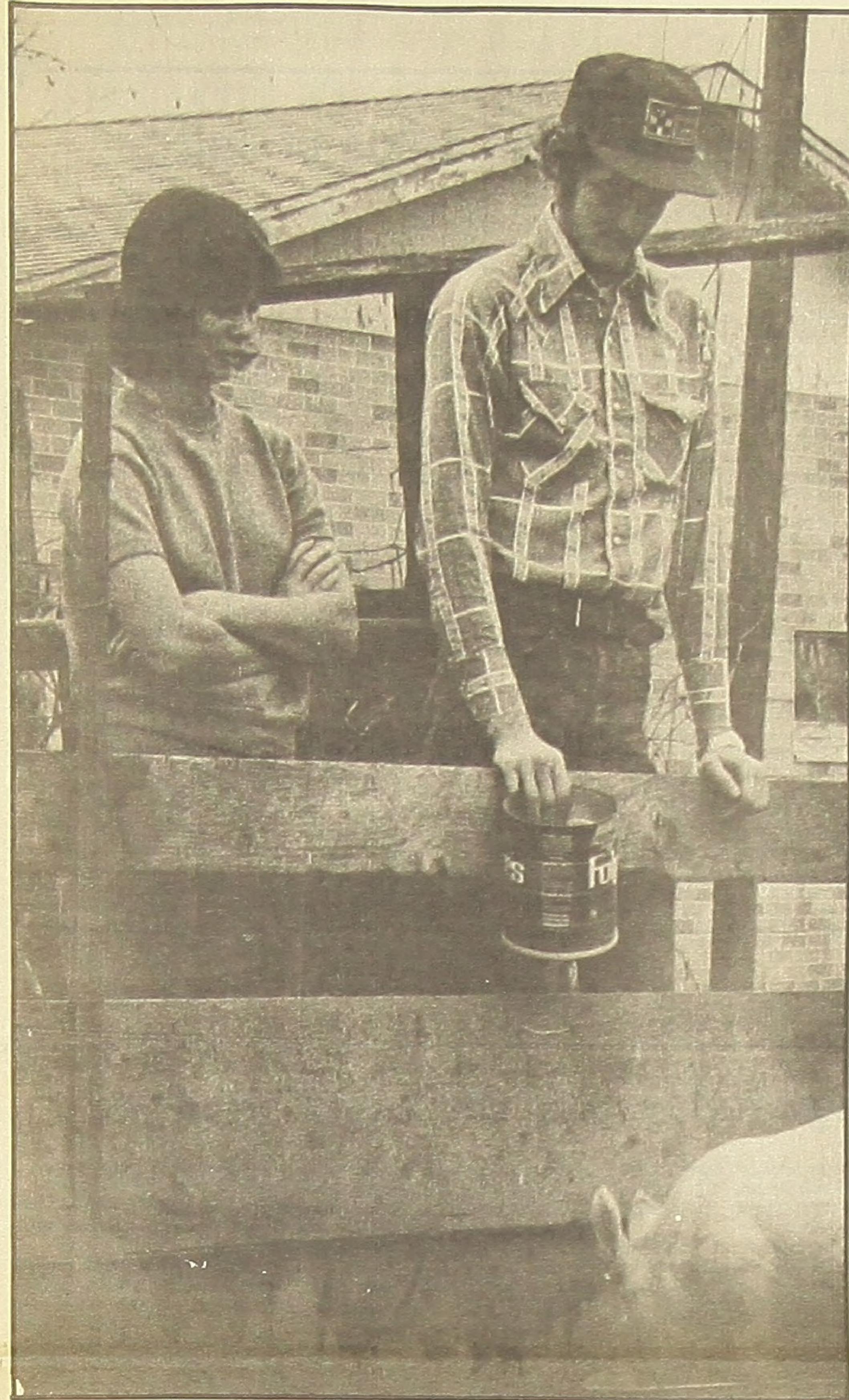
"We are able to meet the needs of the people quickly. If we see people like a class, we can start one. If interest continues, we can take it through the proper channels and make it a regular class for daytime students."

"We did this with photography, and saw people were vitally interested. Seeing so much interest is gratifying."

"I'm very optimistic," says Bingman, "about this system of education for the future. We've taught over 6000 people in four years and I'm projecting over 700 this semester alone. Who knows about next semester?"

Joel Jeffries to give senior piano recital

Joel Jeffries, a music student at Southern, will give a senior piano recital at 8 p.m. Friday in Phinney Rec



Vicki and Kirk Davisson find new enjoyment with their new farm home. Raising hogs is a new pastime for the two Southern students who find more hours in a day than most.

Life not so difficult, after all

(Continued from page 1)

working nights. And that in itself produced a rather odd situation. "For example on Tuesday nights, we both have the same night class. We would both go to class and when it was dismissed I had an hour and fifteen minutes to take her home and be at Nevada to get to work on time."

HIS HOURS HAVE changed, however. "After you work there six months you start going to school there. I go there from 8 to 3:30 now."

With all the work they were doing at the first of the semester they have continued to add things to do. Just recently they rented a farm outside of Lamar and started farming. Said Vicki, "We both grew up on a farm and we like it."

Said Kirk, "I like to farm and right now it is not as hard as it sounds. It will be in about three or four months though."

At the present time Kirk is starting to raise hogs on the 120 acre farm and is helping the landlord work the farm. They now own five hogs themselves, some which they bought and others Kirk got by working for the landlord.

WHEN THE COUPLE first moved out to the farm, Kirk was concerned about Vicki's safety at those times when he would be at work or attending night classes. To remedy that situation he bought her two German Shepherd puppies.

Still not satisfied with their present situation, Kirk is wanting to take on another money-making task. Recently he saw an ad in a newspaper for someone to haul trash for the city of Jasper, a town of 435 houses. So Kirk submitted a bid.

THE TWO WILL WORK as a team in that job if they receive the bid. Kirk will pick up the trash and Vicki will drive the truck.

"When he comes up with all these crazy ideas he comes home and asks me about them. Then I say, 'give me two or three days to think them over'."

If working and going to school are

not enough, they both, someday soon, want to start a family. Said Kirk, "It doesn't matter to me; she wanted six kids but I talked her down to one."

Said Vicki, "I am a girl and unless you are one you don't know what it's like to want children. I know some girls don't want children, and that is alright. But I do. I like children and I think I can take care of one."

SAID KIRK, "One reason we want to start a family so early is so we can raise them while we are young. I don't want to be raising kids when we get into our forties. I want to retire when I am 36. Not retire, but be able to take it easy and enjoy the things I have worked for and not

have to wait till I am 65 when I am too old to enjoy things."

"I like to jump into things and get them done," said Kirk. He continued. His marriage to Vicki was like that. They both planned their wedding in two weeks. Said Kirk, "I have a happy marriage and I hope she does too."

Although their lives are busy they still find time to be together. They both have Tuesday night free to spend together. They also have free time Friday and Saturday nights. And they even get up Sunday mornings and attend Vicki's church.

Said Vicki, "Our life sounds hard, but it's not that bad. Once you get into a routine it becomes second nature."

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the chart

Missouri's Best College Newspaper

The Chart, the official newspaper of Missouri Southern State College, is published weekly, except during holidays and examinations periods, from August through May, by students in journalism as a laboratory experience. Editorial views do not necessarily represent the opinions of the administration, the faculty, or the student body.

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Do boycotts work?

The ladies are having a very large and expensive Tea Party. National Organization for Women members, here on campus, throughout the state, and across the nation, have called for a boycott of states which have not ratified the 27th Amendment. Following this political move, Missouri's Attorney General John Ashcroft, with animosity toward the amendment and eyes on the 1980 election, filed suit against the group. Ashcroft charges that NOW "did willfully and in combination with others conspire to restrain trade in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act and Missouri law."

Heavy words to toss at just a few misguided women? As it turns out, NOW's decision to boycott has been picked up by associations, political and civil rights organizations. One NOW attorney put it best, "It's the oddest collection of felons that's ever been assembled in a courtroom."

Girl Scouts of the USA, American Nurses Association, League of Women Voters, Intercollegiate Association of Women Students, American Association of University Women, and Federation of Business and Education Association, and Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, are among these hardened criminals. Watch out! They're lurking around this very campus and community.

Boycott defense rests on the organizations' protection by the First Amendment, as that a series of independent, but like-minded acts, do not a conspiracy make. Decision on the case is expected sometime next month. Should the court rule that the boycott violates the law, many other forms of this historical patriotism are at stake. Has the Boston Tea Party been forgotten?

Are PTA's urging the boycott of T.V. shows saturated with sex and violence also subject to criminal proceedings? What about church, labor and civil rights groups boycotting J.P. Stevens and Coors for inhumane treatment of employees?

More frightening, the court could very well issue an injunction stopping NOW from acting as a clearinghouse for boycott activities, such as brochures, films, and speakers, and restricting the group's own right to ask other organizations to pass boycott resolutions in support of the amendment.

Are the freedoms of speech and press to be suppressed because of political controversy, as it has been in the Soviet Union? Pro or con to the amendment, condemning as restricting freedoms already endowed and a part of history seems un-American and a conspiracy within itself.

Kelly:

... meanwhile, in another vein, women are subjected to ?!!!?

By BLAINE KELLY

I know ERA is an old issue, a fallen woman that keeps her tenter-hooks in our sides where we men can flaunt the nail scars it is carving as we, from time to time, are seduced into taking self-inventory.

Anyway, I want to talk about the petty stupidity involved in the whole women's lib sham. That's right, it's a sham, a laugh, a veneer that shabbily attempts to silkscreen the faulty runners in its faulty platform.

Yes, you see, men are the premise that the women's rights movement is built upon. In other, more strident words, they are men haters; no, not lesbians but men haters. They base all their liberated principles and demands upon one comparative, men. Don't they want an identity of their own? Must it all be either unisex or "male-chauvinist fascist pig?" Personally, I'm getting sick of being stereotyped as such every damn time I try to treat a lady in a manly fashion. Would a woman allow a man to stereotype her with such a crude remark? No way—she'd be screaming her fleshy jugs off and calling me, at a high-pitched bark, a "male-chauvinist fascist pig" once again; she'd even claim I endorsed S-M and owned several Larry Flint autographed bull whips, chains, and broom handles. Such is not the case, unless you want to believe so.

The three year extension to ratify the proposed 27th amendment may seem to some old hen a saving grace, but with me it's a beast of burden. What gives these women dominion over the fiber of the constitution? I swear, they're giving it stretch marks by trying to claim seniority and special privilege. Why should ratification time be extended for such a perfumed document when more vital amendments have been denied any extension whatsoever? Doesn't the fact that ERA isn't carrying the needed majority of states tell us something about the redundancy and fluffiness of this ludicrous stepping stone to supremacy? The whole movement strikes me as history's political longevity champ and most successful bluff.

What these women really seem to want is not equality but supremacy; they're conning us into believing in the total innocence of their movement, while in all reality it is a gradual but thrusting penetration giving women no responsibility, no roles, no liability-making expectations so flexible for the female sex that we will no longer be able to stereotype them, classify them, or even identify their gender.

Their latest list of demands include: 1) equal participation and representation in all sports; 2) the extension of social security benefits to homemakers; 3) the right of women reporters to invade sports figures' locker rooms; and they are demanding exemption from recessive effects of President

Smith:

By STEVE SMITH

It has been my pleasure this semester to return to the noisy hustle-bustle of The Chart office where, fueled by coffee and fatigue, I can rap out my columns, giving my colleagues on the staff the benefits of my wisdom, and experience, while also awing them to see what happens to a veteran student journalist; when I first walked in the door, over four years ago, I was a baby-faced, weak-willed lightweight. Now I have changed. I am now a grizzled veteran, an admittedly hard-swearing, hard-living, hard-drinking gumshoe. These are the hazards of the profession, aspiring freshmen. Go ahead, try it, if you like. You might end up like Allman and me, but at least you'll have the feeling of never having sold out to anyone. And if you don't believe it can happen to you, look at me. I'm half-living proof.

What do I do when I'm not on the hustle? Is that your question, dear reader? I'll tell you. When I'm not, spilling my guts out over a typewriter I read, almost constantly. My only breaks consist of my Saturday night sessions of beer and whiskey-drinking, listening and playing good music, (I have a weakness for a sad tune). Other than that, sports on Saturdays, MASH and Lou Grant on

Media suffer from crisis of spirit

Mondays, a classic film and nightcap on Tuesdays. That's it, distinguished reader. Is it lonely? Sure, sometimes. But it could be worse and I'm doing my best to improve. It's harder than hell, but I'm trying. Whether you believe it or not, I'm trying. O.K., the sob story's over. I'll dry my eyes on a scrap of discarded copy and get to the point.

These last weeks, since The Chart went weekly, I've read the paper carefully. And, in the editorial columns on this page this semester, it hasn't been too difficult to discern a mutual concern on the part of all the editorialists on one issue. All of us, in some degree, are concerned with a decline in the American system, expressed through the media. The big people, the ones with the power, don't care anymore. They consider the public to be easy-titillated, banal, uncaring low-brows. These are the ones they pander to.

We can see this most clearly in network programming. I believe the studio heads are suffering from a long-standing crisis of the spirit. Fred Silverman and company, then, serve us Charlie's Angels, The American Girls, Vegas and Blansky's Beauties and the almost sickening dramatization of the lives of Abbott and Costello aired a few weeks ago.

Of course, individually, none of the above cannot be withstood by an in-

telligent public. The girls are beautiful in Charlie's Angels, for instance. But does that make it worth watching? And I believe a little banality is justified. After all, television cannot democratically give us only the Metropolitan Opera or Firing Line. The problem is when network television slowly but surely offers us more and more trash and less and less quality comedy and drama. The question now is not when it will end, but rather if it will end at all.

If you are lucky enough to have cable television then you have a reprieve in the form of PBS, old movies, and some quite good performances. But many of us, including myself, are not among the blessed. We must struggle along with MASH, Lou Grant, Barney Miller, Jeopardy, Sixty Minutes, sporting events, and the news. We don't even get old movies after the late news anymore. Now we must watch either reruns of SWAT, Starsky and Hutch, Baretta, and other such tired self-imitations or, if not these, old, made-for-television movies. They don't cost the networks anything which is why they shove them down our throats.

I don't pretend to know the reason behind this decline. It might be seen in the Dick Keiner column in the Globe's Cue. "How do I get into TV?"

There are still bright spots. Recently we had the series on great stories from the Bible, which I viewed with some interest. I liked "Our Town" with Hal Holbrook. I saw Olivier, my favorite actor, once last year. But I must shudder at the sight of Dick Clark, Penny Marshall, Merv Griffin, Brent Musburger, and others like them.

Is life becoming a huge People Magazine? I hope not. Until we have some quality, I'll stick to my liquor, my Dickens, my Tolstoy, my Faulkner, and my Alexander King. If I'm in the mood for sex, I'll read a book by Erica Jong. As for tonight I'll return to my Newsweek, and the Greek classics.

Ellison:

37 years ago today, and the world changed

By JIM ELLISON

No matter what feelings one may harbor about the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor 37 years ago, no one can deny that it catapulted America into a world leadership role, and removed her from the bonds of a 19th-century mentality.

Never again would America's military forces have to train their troops by using wooden rifles and machine guns, and the air force would never have to drop flour and water bombs in paper sacks on simulated targets again.

Prior to 1941, Congress turned deaf ears toward the plight of the military. Their budgets were so limited that even supply clerks in Hawaii, during the actual attack, refused to open their arsenals without proper authorization, an aspect that must have resembled a Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera.

One wonder where modern medicine would be today had it not been for World War II.

Scientists had at their disposal unlimited numbers of human guinea pigs ready made for their experiments. For example, I have often wondered what was going through the mind of that first surgeon, who in

a desperate attempt to save the life of a severely wounded G.I., decided to open the chest cavity and massage the man's heart.

Then, there were the artisans of the medical community, the so-called plastic surgeons, who discovered how to scrap and sandpaper, and transplant organs in order for some individuals to reenter society something less than a freak, and not remind us of the foibles of man.

Scientists, turned loose with the problems of providing the necessities for individual soldiers in the field, came up with many innovations that surfaced in society after the war, and is now a part of our daily lives.

No former G.I. of World War II will ever forget those awful tasting little packets they found in their rations called instant coffee, tea, and chocolate, or the aerosol bombs loaded with DDT designed to keep the mosquitos away from their foxholes. Then, there were those foul-tasting cigarettes called Wings that had filters, making it difficult to field-strip the butt.

From 1904 until 1941, brave men dressed in leather flying caps and goggles were flying balsa and spruce airplanes that were covered with fabric. Yet it only took from 1941 un-

til 1969 to place a man on the moon. That almost unbelievable feat could have only occurred as a direct result of scientist's discovering new metals and propulsion systems during the war.

Racing for time, scientists were able to capture the secrets of atoms, and as a result, unleashed the most horrible of all weapons upon mankind.

Ushered into society as the weapon to end all wars, we have now perfected even more powerful and destructive nuclear bombs. Of course, man has benefited from atomic technology, particularly in medicine. It's an irony that a weapon designed to kill can, at the same time, be utilized to save lives. Yet, one wonders at the value of designing a weapon built to kill people, but leave property untouched. It must make real estate brokers happy.

It's unfortunate that America's diplomacy became locked into a "domino theory" in the far east based on Russia's actions in eastern Europe. Had we not assumed that position and listened to what the complex orientals were saying, there may not have been a Korea or Vietnam. If the so-called revolution of the 1960s that occurred in this country

didn't do anything else, it at least helped facilitate the recognition of the fallacies of our State Department and a large number of our elected officials.

A lot of water has passed under the bridge since that fateful day 37 years ago when the vanguard of the Rising Sun dropped the first bombs. It caused the pendulum to swing away from a somewhat stoic attitude, and propelled America into an era of greatness. One wonders, though, if perhaps the pendulum is swinging too far.

Judging from what is occurring in society today—the complex machinations of large corporations, the idea of getting something for nothing, the disregard for law and order, the open exploitation of sex as an end, perhaps we have gone too far.

Only time and trial will give us the answer to the effectiveness of our position in the world. But, based on what has occurred following that "day of infamy" 37 years ago, one sometimes wonders if a lot of learned men in high places were, instead of feeling horror, were rubbing their hands with glee at the prospects that "sneak attack" opened up.

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Carter's economic policies. Men would never necessitate such absurdly picky demands. Why aren't men allowed to interview the LA Rams cheerleaders in the girls' respective shower stalls? Why don't men receive social security benefits for their assistance in housework and child rearing? What kind of monetary value is placed on daily bed-making?

Women claim rather precariously that when recession hits they're the first fired because they're the last hired, and they want adequate compensation for it. I've got the answer, girls. Quit pleading for a charitable hand-out and roll with the punches like every other man; apply for unemployment and cease with your trivial bitching. I don't care if it is a woman's nature to pick bones, because with ERA you're just going to have to eat crackers and stone soup if hard times befall us. First you say you want equal terms with men, then you say you need compensation because of your sex. You can't have it both ways!

And don't secrete that beaverish bull about women being an affirmed minority. I'm really sorry if men of marriageable age have a spread over women, but that doesn't mean your condition should be equated with blacks. Besides, remember the Bakke decision?

It's too bad you all want executive jobs on grounds of your sex, because I don't think you have a case (unless, of course, if you sleep with your supervisor and he puts in the good word for your talented fingers to land you a full time beat at a massage parlor, or, if your tactics don't jibe with him, he may give you the finger).

And another strange feminist fetish is that infamous tiff of a peevish dispute over the use of a universal "his" as opposed to "her" when referring to the general population, and over what some warmongers consider a decadent and tyrannical use of the word "woman"; in fact, in any English usage they consider this word a literary symbol of female subjection. That's why they are substituting the notation "wimmin" or "wuwum". And I know at least one "woeman" grammar teacher who is going into a tizzy right about now.

When women—whoops, I used a dirty word—start to quibble over the spelling of the second word in this sentence because their suffrage instincts tell them they must have a word of their own, a word without a morpheme of male gender, I begin to doubt whether these women have a will of their own. "Menopause" must also be a chauvinist wrought word—am I right? Are these little ladies so unsure of themselves that they must subvert the country's language for their feminist causes, mocking it and making it even more of an unhealthy teratism?

Words are only words, symbols of our past heritage maybe, but not tangible items to treaty with as you

would over a border dispute.

Women should remember that freedom is slavery and that ignorance is strength. Do you think I, born a ramblin' guy, am going to stand for a woman smarter than myself. Na. I'm not going to marry any college slut—someone with the anchorwoman looks and poise of Jane Curtain, brainy enough to counterpoint my opinions, and much too sophisticated to submit to my Milford S. Poltroon wisdom, to sweetly kneel in subjection, or to sit on my face. I want a bubbling beauty with Carol Wayne's infantile smarts; someone with whom I can go on an erotic biological safari in her chest.

Like I said, I respect women's superiority to men. But that superiority rests on the degree of a woman's artful devotion to male happiness. The Victorian doctrine of pleasing her man is her only goal; anything else is elusive and frightening for some of us stoopid-peened peacocks. Every day the plot thickens as we lose our masculinity and women find it.

I say Basta! Let us put the woman back where she belongs—in a white satin bed with her moist lips parted. Professional women, career women—bah humbug, let it be the world's oldest profession.

I contend not to be a male chauvinist pig, but simply a walking manifesto on male liberation.

Thus ends my serio-comic vendetta.

DPC 7.1471
Dear Mr. Kelly,
I am writing in response to your story in Chart.
Maybe we could get together and talk?
Thank you for speaking up.
LOVE,
Sheila
Jane
P.S. (Your my kind of reporter).

For women in education:

Pay and prestige remain low

By MARIE CESELSKI
Chart Staff Writer

Childraising responsibilities and education of the young have always been seen as the duty of women. They became teachers because teaching was considered "women's work." But pay and prestige remain low, even unto this decade.

Government began supporting education and public schools soon equated big business. High prestige, policy making, better paying jobs shifted to men. Money was the determining factor in the power change. Those who were basically new to the scene took to the forefront of education.

"When the big bucks came in you noticed men taking an interest. Women were in charge long before them as both teachers and administrators, because men just didn't care. I bet here in Joplin we even had women principals forty years ago," commented Sandra Rowe, president of the Joplin Community Teachers Association.

"NO LONGER IS the female destined solely for the home and rearing of the family, and the man for the market place and the world of ideas. Women's activities are increasing and expanding. Co-education is a fact, not a rarity!" told United States Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackman in 1975.

"The presence of women in business, in the professions, in the government, and, indeed, in all walks of life where education is desirable, if not a necessary antecedent, is apparent and a proper subject of judicial notice," Justice Blackman resolved.

Women have pioneered in education since colonial days. In 1833 Prudence Crandall opened a school for black girls in her Connecticut home. She was arrested, beaten, and

Sexism in textbooks?

Do sexist primary school storybooks affect girls/boys adversely in the attitudes they have upon themselves and their image of females/males in general? Are the contents strong enough to perpetuate inferior/superior and strong/weak sentiments among the sexes? The most widely used texts were examined and the following was discovered:

| Who Was Featured? | How Many Times? |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Boys | 833 |
| Girls | 319 |
| Adult males | 119 |
| Adult females | 37 |
| Male animals | 126 |
| Female animals | 55 |
| M folk fantasy | 210 |
| F folk fantasy | 57 |
| Male biography | 169 |
| Female biography | 27 |
| Clever boys | 131 |
| Clever girls | 33 |
| Heroic boys | 143 |
| Heroic girls | 36 |
| Boys with authority | 87 |
| Girls with authority | 18 |

Sexist quotations in these readers are the rule not the exception. They include:

"We're not going to choose sides. It's just boys against girls. It's better that way. Boys hate girls and girls hate boys. I like to fight with girls. They're slobs. That's why we always win."

"Look at her, mother. Just look at her. She is just like a girl. She gives up."

"Oh, Raymond, boys are much braver than girls."

"Agnes was 10 years old, but she still thought that playing Jack-in-the-box would be fun. Since, however, she was the only girl in the family, she knew she should help her mother."

"He felt a tear come to his eye, but he brushed it away with his hand. 'Boys eight years old don't cry,' he said to himself."

"It's easy. Even I can do it. And you know how stupid I am," said the girl.

"We don't want to play with girls," said Jeff. "They'd be too easy to beat."

forced to give up the school to protect her pupils from further violence. Another education pioneer, Elizabeth Peabody, a teacher and writer, organized in Boston in 1860 the first formal kindergarten in the United States.

FEMALE STUDENTS had to do twice as much as men in order to prove worthy of being taught. At Oberlin College, 1841, as did many other institutions, the female students were required to wash male students' clothing, clean their rooms, and serve their meals.

Reciting in public was not permitted of the women. They could not work in the fields with male students and as such were denied most of the financial aid granted to men. During the first year probation period, women were required to keep excellent grades or face dismissal while male students were required only to have average grades.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS placed a quota of five percent for women's admissions from 1925 to 1945. Columbia and Harvard, however, blatantly refused to consider women applicants.

Despite their long involvement in education and parent associations, as of 1976, school boards in the U.S. contained only 20 percent women, according to the National School Boards Association. Women are 63 percent of all public school teachers but only two percent of the secondary school principals and 18 percent of primary school principals.

In 16,000 school districts across the U.S., women were administrators in only 75 as of November, 1977. These figures represent a serious setback for women as in 1928, eight years after passage of suffrage, 55 percent of the primary school principals were women and to a great extent they possessed the administrative positions.

"JOPLIN HAS NO women principals, no women administrators, but there is one woman on the school board. We have two women vice-principals but that's really the old Dean of Women position with a clever new title," informed Sandra Rowe.

"There are qualified women in our district. They have been overlooked, quite purposely. Men out of the area have been actually brought in to teach for a few years and promised a principal's position," said the JCTA official.

Statistics for higher education today are even worse than those of primary and lower-secondary. Male professors average \$3,000 more than female professors. The percentage of women in the highest ranks of professors and associate professors have actually declined in the past eight years. And, the number of women faculty fell from 22.5 percent in 1975 to 21.7 percent in 1976 despite affirmative action, reveals the American Association of University Professors.

STATE GOVERNORS' commissions on the status of women in a majority of the states report the same message: "Educational systems which discriminate against women in education not only damage those who pursue teaching professions but hinder the careers of others as well."

"When run totally by men it has denied women the opportunity to develop their talents and abilities," stated a report by the California Commission in 1970.

Teachers' groups, parent organizations and women's rights affiliates have in the past five years all voiced concern over textbooks, classrooms and gymnasiums leading girls/women to undervalue themselves; they have been limited in their options at all levels; and in denying them training are kept from entering higher paying, socially rewarding fields of work.

"SEXISM IS as virulent a disease as racism; the daily struggle of meeting the stereotyped image of masculinity can well be claimed for the fact that men develop more ulcers than women and die at a younger age," described Aileen Hernandez of the National Education Association in Washington, D.C.

Within the context of career guidance, sex bias is defined as any factor that might influence a person to limit, or cause to limit, her/his consideration of a career solely on the basis of gender, defines the National Institute of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"IT SCARES ME and then makes

me mad when my four year old tells me girls can't be doctors. She's not even in school yet and picked up this stereotyping from the T.V.," told Sandra Rowe.

Girls/women find a message of second place to boys/men in textbooks and storybooks. Women appear in only 31 percent of all textbook illustrations, points out a report by the National Foundation for Improvement of Education.

In a widely used text for primary students, there were 1,104 listings for men, 33 for women and women in history were invisible, reviewed the National Council for Social Studies.

TEXTS PORTRAY women in traditional female roles: teachers, housewives and secretaries. Men are found to be in at least 150 different roles, says the Council.

"I was really impressed this summer at an NEA workshop where a company displayed their materials. They had puzzles with a multi-ethnic nonsexist tone. A black dentist, a woman doctor! The books coming into grade school are starting to change but very slowly," expressed Rowe from the JCTA.

Stereotyping is found in secondary as well as primary schools. In the most regularly used algebra textbook for grades 8 to 10, boys were shown working to earn high grades, painting and pushing mowers. Girls were shown only a few times and were spending money for groceries or dieting.

Boys are pictured active while girls are passive. Boys perform adventurous skillful tasks outside. Girls remain inside grooming themselves and tending to their homes. They are affectionate and nurture dolls while boys are brave, fierce and sometimes even cruel.

SEX EQUALITY in Guidance Opportunities projects (SEGO), under contract with HEW, set out from 1972 to 1976 to organize and conduct 300 workshops in the U.S. and its territories on the subject of sexism in education.

SEGO aimed to develop sex fair education programs which, 1) encouraged serious long range education and career planning for girls/women as independent rather than dependent persons, and 2) alleviate the pressure and stress experienced by boys/men because of "unrealistic stereotyped expectation and demands which contribute to their high rate of mental and physical illness."

STATE DEPARTMENTS of education have taken strong positions through policy statements and guidelines to ensure sex fair curricular materials. As of 1976, 20 states have moved with such actions. Missouri is not one.

In Colorado, 1973, the State Board of Education directed local school boards to examine their programs and policies with special emphasis on the need to eliminate sex stereotyping in textbooks and instructional materials.

California, 1971, amended its Educational Code to require accurate portrayal of women in school materials and eliminate sex stereotyping in such materials.

The Texas State Board of Education, 1974, issued a policy statement promoting accurate representation of women/men in all textbooks. The Board now reviews all textbooks to ensure compliance with this policy.

Images of the "woman's place" are reinforced by high school counselors, according to HEW officials. Often times they are talked out of high paying-prestigious careers by such guidance personnel.

HEW RECEIVED a letter from a high school senior in the Midwest who had excellent grades throughout school but had been discouraged by her counselor from pursuing a career in veterinary medicine. Wrote the angry student, "He said that at our age it's the maternal instinct and after a few years of college we outgrow it."

"Women enter with a handicap which a 'null' academic environment does nothing to decrease and may well reinforce," says Joanna Spaulding, who did studies on counseling and programming for women's career opportunities for the University of California at Los Angeles.

"...professors don't have to make it a specific point to discourage their female students. Society will do that job for them. All they have to do is fail to encourage women students. It can be done with no effort at all," Spaulding concluded.

"IT SCARES ME and then makes

mented, "Sometimes I wonder if the counselors even counsel anymore. The kids make out their own schedules and the counselors just seem to give tests all the time. I don't think they're pushing them away from careers but, then, they're not encouraging them either."

Memo to high school officials in 1973 from the Pennsylvania Department of Education stated, "...because young girls have already learned to limit their horizons to home and family, the guidance counselors must be prepared to act as social change agents."

Vocational education does not currently prepare women for gainful employment, yet approximately 90 percent of the women in the U.S. will find themselves employed at some point during their lives. In 1976, 38.7 percent of the girls enrolled in public education vocational programs were studying homemaking skills not skills related to earning wages, reveals HEW.

EQUAL RIGHTS activists speaking at the National Women's Conference last year told that women/minorities were being discouraged from learning skills that would prepare them for highly paid technical work using quantitative skills such as architecture, accounting, banking and engineering.

Spoke a member of the Women's Equity Action Alliance, "We have been conditioned to believe we do not have the skills nor ability to learn those skills necessary for the jobs."

"More and more, students will come to recognize that pursuing careers as a carpenter, executive, chef, secretary, track champion, physician, nurse, or basketball player aren't restricted to one gender..." challenged the president of the American Association of School Administrators in 1975.

"THEY WILL SEE too, that it is gratifying to explore all kinds of learning, that is useful to everybody, to know how to be self sufficient... that everyone can get some satisfaction from making things, and that what to make is a personal, not a sex determined decision," contends the official.

The National Assessment of Education Programs found, 1976, that girls/boys performed almost equally on math and verbal tests until the age of nine. As they grow older, though, the girls' verbal scores rise and their decline in comparison to boys.

Rowe teaches the sixth grade and informs that her students still score equally on the tests.

"Unfortunately," she says, "they score rather low so we'll be trying to improve that with a grant we're receiving for social sciences. New books should portray women a little better than before."

The University of California at Berkley examined its students in 1973 and found that eight percent of the women had four years of high school math, compared with 57 percent of the men.

HIGH SCHOOL math being prerequisite for many college courses, approximately 92 percent of those women students at Berkley could major in only five of the 20 available fields. Not surprisingly, says university counselors, women are underrepresented in technical and scientific fields.

Women were 45 percent of the college undergraduates in fall 1975 and 46 percent of the graduate students. But in 1976, women accounted for 52 percent of all college and university students, reported the Digest of Educational Statistics.

Almost as many women as men are now in graduate school but the percentage of scientific doctorate degrees awarded to women today is essentially the same as it was in the 1920's, says the American Association of University Professors.

Fewer than 45 percent of all bachelor degrees and 44 percent of the master degrees are awarded to women but in mostly "female" fields. Only 20 percent of those admitted to law school in 1976 were women and in medical schools they hit 25 percent.

MINORITY WOMEN as a group still receive less basic education than those white. White women aged 25 and older averaged 12.4 years of education. Only 34.6 percent of the American Indian/Alaskan native women and 37 percent of the Hispanic women even complete high school. Roughly 6.4 percent of all black women have college degrees but they still receive lower pay and less prestigious jobs than white with

(Continued on page 7)

These are the laws—

Discrimination in education/employment is prohibited by six federal enactments. A copy of each bill may be obtained by writing your congressperson. These include:

Women's Education Equity Act of the Education Amendments of 1974, Public Law 93-380
Designed to assure equity for girls/women at all levels of the country's educational system.

Title VII and Title VIII of Public Health and Service Act as amended by the Comprehensive Health and Manpower Act and the Nurse Training Amendment of 1971

Prohibits discrimination against students on the basis of sex and against some employers.

Executive Order 11246 and Executive Order 11375, Part II
Prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of sex, race, color, religion, and national origin.

Equal Pay Act of 1963 as amended by the Educational Amendments of 1972

Prohibits discrimination in salaries and fringe benefits on the basis of sex.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972

Provides "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied nor abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex."

Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972

What does the law say?

Prohibits discrimination based on sex including admissions, counseling, financial aid, rules governing behavior, access to course and training programs, extracurricular activities and other educational programs. Further prohibits employment discrimination including usages, recruitment, hiring, job classification, and most fringe benefits. Regulation provides that recipients must treat pregnancy, child birth, and termination of pregnancy the same as any other temporary disability.

Who is covered by the law?

All educational institutions which receive at least \$50,000 in federal monies and employ at least 50 persons. This includes elementary, secondary and vocational schools, colleges, and universities, and noneducational institutions which receive federal money for educational programs are covered under some portion of the act.

Who is exempt from coverage?

Girl/boy scouts, the YMCA, YWCA, certain single sex youth services, and social sororities and fraternities are exempt. Religious institutions are exempt to the extent the nondiscrimination provisions conflict with religious doctrine. Nondiscrimination in admissions does not apply to private undergraduate schools, nonvocational elementary, secondary schools and public undergraduate institutions which have continuously admitted members of one sex since their beginning. Military schools are exempt if their primary purpose is to train individuals for the military service of the U.S. or Merchant Marines.

Are scholarships and financial aid covered?

Regulations do not forbid an institution from awarding single sex scholarships according to the terms of a will or bequest and if overall effect of the school's financial aid is not discriminatory.

How does the law affect athletics?

Physical education courses are required to be co-ed except for contact sports and classes based on ability. Single-sex teams are permitted when selection is based on competitive skill and for contact sports. In determining whether equal opportunities are available, these factors should be considered: 1) whether the sports selected reflect the interests and abilities of both sexes; 2) provisions of supplies and equipment; 3) game and practice schedules; 4) travel and per diem allowances; 5) coaching and academic tutoring opportunities and the assignment and pay of the coaches and tutors; 6) locker rooms, practice and competitive facilities; 7) medical and training services; 8) housing and dining facilities and services; and 9) publicity. However, equal expenditures in each category are not required.

How is compliance achieved?

Title IX regulations require institutions to establish internal grievance procedures which may be used by the complainant if she/he wishes. Regional office should conduct an investigation to determine if violations have occurred. The Office for Civil Rights of HEW tries to secure voluntary compliance. If that fails, OCR may begin administrative procedures to suspend or terminate federal assistance. Or it may refer the matter to the Justice Department with a recommendation that court proceedings begin.

What are the remedies for Title IX violations?

WHERE TO?

By BETH SURGI

CONCERTS

THE KANSAS CITY PHILHARMONIC presents STAR MUSIC Dec. 30. Tickets \$5, \$6, \$7. Send mail orders to: 200 West 14th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64105. Enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope with check. Call (816) 842-9300.

★
TED NUGENT Dec. 17, 8 p.m. Kemper Arena Kansas City Tickets \$7.50 & +\$8.50 reserved. (Ticket information same as for Rush concert.)

★
QUEEN Tomorrow, 8:30 p.m. Kemper Arena Kansas City Tickets \$7.50, reserved. Send mail orders to P.O. Box 3428, Kansas City, Kans., 66103. Include a self-addressed, stamped envelope plus 25 cents service charge per ticket. Charge tickets by calling Dial-A-Tick (816) 753-6617.

RUSH Dec. 11, 7:30 p.m. Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City. Tickets \$7.50 advance. Send a self-addressed stamped envelope, 25 cents per ticket to P.O. Box 3428, Kansas City, Kansas 66103. To charge tickets call Dial-A-Tick (816) 753-6617.

VARIETY The Kansas City Ballet presents THE NUTCRACKER Today through Sunday Lyric Theater, Kansas City Call (816) 276-2704

★ OTELLO (Concert version) Dec. 14 and 16, 8 p.m. Lyric Theater, Kansas City Adults \$5, Students \$3 Call (816) 276-2705 for ticket information.

★ Tulsa Ballet Theatre presents THE NUTCRACKER Dec. 16-17, 2:30 p.m. & 8 p.m. Tulsa Performing Arts Center Tickets \$12.50, \$10, \$8, \$6, \$4 Available at the Performing Arts Center and all Tulsa Ticket locations. (918) 581-5271.

ON STAGE

PIPPIN Dec. 26-Jan. 7 Lyric Theater, Kansas City Tickets \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14.

BEST SELLERS

1. THE THORN BIRDS by Colleen McCullough.
2. ALL THINGS WISE AND WONDERFUL by James Herriot.
3. THE DRAGONS OF EDEN by Carl Sagan.
4. YOUR ERRONEOUS ZONES by Wayne W. Dyer.
5. THE AMITYVILLE HORROR by Jay Anson.
6. LUCIFER'S HAMMER by Larry Niven and Jerry Pournelle.
7. DYNASTY by Robert S. Egleton.
8. THE JOY OF SEX by Alex Comfort.
9. HOW TO FLATTEN YOUR STOMACH by Jim Everroad.
10. THE BOOK OF MERLYN by T.H. White.



Woody Mason and Rita Henry put the finishing touches on their characterizations of King Duncan and Lady Macbeth in preparation for the theatre department's production of Macbeth. The Shakespearean tragedy opened last night and will continue nightly through Saturday with curtain time at 8 p.m. in Taylor Auditorium.

'Wild Geese' get wings clipped on way to film

By JIM ALLMAN
Chart Film Editor

Commander Quaylude, on leave from the Protoc Wars, came by last evening and delivered a rambling discourse on the fine art of being a soldier of fortune. At one time he believed in truth and idealism but no more. His weighty talent of making war now goes to the highest bidder. Addressing me by my proper military title, for a war fought long ago, he said, "Generalissimo Benefactor of the Poor, Purger of the Unjust and Lion of Judah Allman, the principles we once adhered to so religiously are dead. Our youthful ideal of bringing liberty and equality to a trampled race has been replaced by a speculative eye on the price of Suid Afrikaan Krugerrands. Damn hope! A purse of gold beckons me quickest."

As a student of history I know something about these mercenary types. The rollcall of professional soldiers offers legions of Assyrians, Babylonians, Mycenaens, scores of Italian condotti, centuries of Swiss armies, Hessians and perhaps finally culminating with today's private contractor. Within the past 15 years two excellent examples would be Col. "Mad Mike" Hoare's Wild Geese Squadron in the Belgian Congo and of late the motley crew of American British drifters who got their asses shot off in Angola for a paycheck livelier than any product from the Spaulding Company. On the majority these kill-for-Kash fellows are twerps and bullshit artists suffering from Walter Mitty fantasies and delusions of being hardass killers after serving rear echelon stints in South Vietnam or Malaysia.

However, there are the real McCoys and I know one. Every so often he up and leaves the states and

becomes one of these mysterious Americans reported seen in the war zone of some Middle Eastern or Latin American brushfire. And sure as hell he will pop up back home three or four months later, beard gone, hair cut, suntanned, somewhat haggard and very jumpy. Frankly, I don't like him. While we all whore ourselves in one way or another, killing people for a fistful of dollars is nothing short of barbaric and detestable.

Therefore, I must unleash an earth shattering garlic-scented belch at "The Wild Geese" but, God, forgive me, because I enjoyed this film. Please understand though, I was brought up sucking the barrel of John Wayne's Winchester and from the Duke weaned myself onto a steadier diet of Sam Peckinpah's blood orgies. For me there is no greater pleasure than a good shootem up and the gorier the better. Sick? I'm sure.

"So," you query of the great film critic, aside from its being an action packed adventure film, is "The Wild Geese" really any good?" To which, in my best Socratic manner, I reply, "Well, dear reader, what is your criterion for establishing a work as good? If bad acting, asinine dialogue, butchered editing and no display of cinematic expertise is 'good,' then 'Wild Geese' is a 'good' film."

Technically, it is a wretched piece of offal. To catch my tune drift, think of your worst hangover morning when your mouth tasted like somebody parked a Jeep with a cracked oil pan there overnight.

Director Andrew McLaglen and writer Reginald Rose have offered the most unimaginative, cut and dried, totally predictable war flick since "Tora! Tora! Tora!" When Richard Harris first expresses a dose of fatherly affection towards his young son, my only thought was, "He

dies." And, you know, the two who should die, Messers. Burton and Moore, don't. They live because they shouldn't. It's really very simple.

Anyway, this group of modern day cowboys have banded together for one last roundup in some flyspeck of an African nation to rescue the president of a neighboring flyspeck. In the process most of them die, including the delightful Sergeant-Major who usually addresses the men in his charge as "F---ing abortions!" Believe it or not, he shines over all the other major stars in the film. When that happens, you know something is wrong.

"The Wild Geese" has been faulted for many reasons, and rightfully so, but the criticism is unjust when directed towards the battle sequences. To point, several would-be commandos have screamed when seeing a Beechcraft Baron pressed into service as a bomber/fighter plane. After all, how many of these bush league countries have the megabucks to ante up for World War II prop-driven surplus much less an F4 Phantom? If you were a military dictator, say, in the Idi Amin Dada mold, and discovered your "republic" listed as its prime assets a wad of spit, three cents and a cracked coffee mug, you'd probably know what I'm talking about.

For all its brutality, vulgarity, intense violence and loose talk of "White man/Black man, Brotherhood Forver," "The Wild Geese" throws craps. Any message was muddled within the first 20 minutes, sidetracking the rest of the film shortly thereafter in a hopeless mishmash of hypocrisy washed with blood and banality. Too bad, though. It might have gone someplace, but who cares? It didn't. The geese had their wings clipped before this film ever got underway.

John's album above average

By BLAINE KELLY

Elton John two years ago said he hadn't heard an album in years that really knocked him out; his first album of new material since his semi-retirement late in 1976, "A Single Man," proves to be a cut above 80 percent of the albums released this fall.

The album's title and sleeve design suggests several things. Besides the fact that John is a confirmed bachelor, it also refers to a lonely isolated atmosphere that has settled onto the Elton John phenomenon. First, drummer Nigel fended off his limelight position to go on an unfruitful solo fiasco; and most recently Bernie Taupin, John's master-made lyricist, has abandoned him to collaborate with Alice Cooper. This has left Elton to team up with Gary Osborne for the writing of all 11 songs on the new disc.

Side one starts off on a subtle and subtle note with "Shine on Through," and then proceeds to "Return to Paradise," a song mildly reminiscent of "Island Girl" but with a break-away Paul Buckmaster arrangement reminiscent of the

Tiawana Brass. Next comes "I Don't Care" with its colorful orchestral arrangement, and a sleazy vamp song, "Big Dipper," whose bluesy innuendos seem homosexual. Lastly on side one comes the eight minute "It Ain't Gonna Be Easy." And believe me, it isn't easy to sit out a song extended into a chant that transcends any vitality or interest, though the device rekindles itself fairly successfully for effect in its last seconds as John's voice squeaks some blood into the now insipid turnip. Yet, with the right editing incisions, this song could be a potential candidate for the top 40.

Side two kicks off with the hit "Part-Time Love," followed by "Georgia" and "Madness." The second is an inspirational folk hymn featuring a beautiful choir singing the chorus that blooms from John's Southland church organ, piano and British-Southern drawl. On "Madness," which describes the insane destruction of arson, he actually lifts your spirits with a grim scene; but a better casted vocalist could add even more tense action to the tune.

The final selection, "Song for Guy," is an excellent instrumental eulogy for the death of Guy Burchett, a

messenger boy tragically killed on his motorcycle at age seventeen. It's an almost tear-jerking melody, but lulled and basic, consisting of little more than a few key bars repeated over and over to gain a summing momentum and heightened emotional impact. If released, it seems destined for the top ten; and the holiday season will only enhance its spirit.

John doesn't pilfer the buying public by minimizing playing time to 30 or 35 minutes, but instead gives fans 47 minutes and 50 seconds. Anything over the recording industry norm of 40 minutes is almost unheard of on a \$7.98 pressing, excepting a couple of Todd Rundgren's collectors' albums.

This is by no means a landmark LP; musically it's bountiful, but lyrically thin in comparison. He's given us an earnest effort, but the magical chemistry had between John, Taupin and the boys will never again illuminate itself as it once did so brightly; those days are past, make way for the new. Captain Fantastic still has the flair, even if it isn't as flamboyantly imbedded as it once was.

It's 'Basic'—in several ways

By CHARLES ROSS WEST

The title of Glen Campbell's latest album "Basic," is basic alright, basic nothing. However, in all this vast nothingness, there is one bearable song worth mentioning, his current single, "Can You Fool." The guitar and piano are used compatibly along with the violin accompaniments throughout which add a special flavor. All around, it is a well-produced composition.

Unfortunately, this is where any beneficial production qualities, that were so dominant and vibrant in "Southern Nights," end. The remaining ten cuts suffer not only from a lack of experience in composing, but an energetic disintegration in singing as well. Michael Smotherman, a composer Mr. Campbell was so generous with, even to the point that he would allow him to compose virtually all the songs on the album, suffers this apparent lack of experience.

Smotherman's songs are neither poetically or melodically tolerant. In essence, they are more than a cultured listener's ears can tolerate. It seems little effort was made to alter towards any extravagant variations in either tone, melody, or harmony. Moreover, Mr. Campbell's lack

of singing inspiration increases the disaster. "California," "I See Love," "(When I Feel Like) I Got No Love in Me," a botched up Mexican hat dance number "Love Takes You Higher," and "(You've Got To) Sing It Nice and Loud for Me Sonny," appear abruptly to be cut off as if Mr. Campbell were in a hurry to end their torture.

A disaster even more terminable pervades "Stranger in the Mirror." The song is so slow that its consistent melody becomes increasingly boring in its appeal. Moreover, as if this weren't enough, "Let's Sing A Song About It," is smothered with Smotherman's background vocals on this number lack any explosive harmonic qualities. More practice sessions are in order.

Bagpipes, instruments rarely employed in this type of music, whatever type it is, were incorporated in three of the eleven songs. "Never Tell No Lies" should have had its title changed to "Never Use No Bagpipes." Likewise, "I'm Gonna Love You" which could, without bagpipes, be a more pleasant melody, is easily destroyed by their use. I don't dislike bagpipes, you understand. I only wish to hear instruments of beauty used beautifully.

Despairingly, Mr. Campbell seems to lack the necessary production experience in incorporating them into the melodies in any capacity of effectiveness. Even the one bagpipe instrumental, "Grahaid Me Thu," suffers from this same fate.

Ultimately, the album as a whole suffers. Mr. Campbell must have been desperate indeed to "finish" another album as hurriedly as he did. Obviously, after listening to the incessant doldrums throughout, one wonders whether his reasons were purely economic or administrative.

Perhaps his reason was generosity toward Mr. Smotherman. I pray it was the latter and not the former. Resultingly, whatever his reasons were for releasing the album in the first place, any attempt to classify "Basic" as country, rock, middle of the road, or any one of the remaining multitudinous musical categories, would be unjustified.

The only logical assumption that can be made, and consequently, the only safe escape route from Mr. Campbell's otherwise untarnished discography, is that this disc should be discarded somewhere twixt ice planet Pluto and ice planet Zero. Better yet, it should be buried there.

8½ million women work outside their homes

By SUSAN CAMPBELL
Managing Editor

She kisses her 12-year-old boy goodbye, calls to her teen-age daughters, and goes out to the car. She'll drive three miles to the factory, don safety glasses, heavy gloves and ear plugs, and set to work on her drill press for the next eight hours.

Vivian Groom in one of 8.5 million single women working outside the home. She is supporting a family of four, with help from her dead husband's social security benefits.

"I LIKE MY JOB. Admittedly, it's not one you would think a woman would do, but there is a majority of women working on my night shift," says Groom.

According to Groom, there are "about 12 of 20 women working on what I do, which is making garment display racks for Penneys, Sears and Wards. They do the same job men do, often better than men do."

Conditions are not the best, according to the machinist. There are times when women are given monotonous jobs because men "would go running off crazy after two hours of the same thing."

"We're bred to monotony. We are taught to wash the same dishes, sweep the same floor; men go on to something else. They may mow the yard today and clean the garage tomorrow. It stands to reason that we'd be able to do the same thing for eight hours at a time."

Not every job is monotonous, though. Some jobs involve lifting and carrying heavy objects.

BACK PAINS FROM this lifting are common among women who are on blue-collar jobs. Says Renee Greenfield, who repairs small appliances at a major chain store in Joplin, "For about two months, I was working on washer and dryer units. They were all right, until you had to do an overhaul, which involved lifting them up and turning them upside down."

The petite blond developed spinal spasms, and asked her boss to move her into something less strenuous.

Groom didn't fare much better. Because of a chronic case of spinal arthritis, she is becoming shorter and more stooped. Two months ago, she was assigned to cutting large iron rods, while a man she described as "twice my size" was given lighter work with rods measuring 3/8 inches smaller. She has a suit filed against her company charging discrimination.

"I've worked there six years and things are getting better, but it's still a joke. I've decided that if someone has to say 'this is it,' it might as well be me."

"**THEY'D BEEN BUSY** with Amendment 23 in November, so now they should have time to review my case. My immediate supervisor said he thought I had a case," says Groom.

The backlog of discrimination complaints is well over 130,000 according to figures compiled by The Washington Post. Frequently, workers wait years to have their case reviewed.

Groom hasn't heard from her office as to when the administration will hear her argument.

"As long as I got them on the run, I won't worry about it," laughed the machinist.

Equal pay for equal work exists in both instances. Groom is given fringe benefits, as is Greenfield, and both are happy with their pay.

"I love the job," says Greenfield, a petite blond of 22, "because I like to take things apart. I'll probably always work there, even if my husband gets more involved with his business."

FOR BOTH WOMEN, the first day on the job was hard, contending with resentment from fellow workers. For Groom, the path had been paved by other women, but Greenfield was the first woman in Joplin to work in a ser-

vice department as anything but a secretary.

"Some were resentful and one even bothered me, hands and everything. I told my boss about it, but he evidently hadn't done anything about it, so my husband came along."

"I talked with the guy, told him what I thought of his actions, and he immediately quit talking to me. He even told me to never ask for his help."

"To this day, he won't talk to me. I say 'Good morning,' and he walks away," sighs Greenfield.

FOR GROOM, although conditions are better, "they still think we are dumb."

"It's exasperating, because they treat women there like they are complete idiots. I've learned to let it pass, and get them on the big things. I lose my temper, but they make me feel like I have to fight for my right to work."

"You'd think the machine shop is the last male bastion and they want to defend it. The guy who finally hired the first woman there told her, 'I don't want any damn women out here,' and that attitude has been thriving ever since," said the mother of three.

Though Greenfield and Groom are both in blue-collar jobs where men predominate, Greenfield doesn't see her work as anything radical.

SHE'S BEEN MARRIED since 1974. Says the Californian, "I'm the complete opposite of a women's liberator. If Ed told me to quit tomorrow, I would, and start working on his things. He's proud of me, though; he even brags about me."

"I'm not out to prove anything—I enjoy this and it's too bad that it's considered a man's job. I started out repairing sewing machines because I like to sew."

"It's fun, the pay's good, so I'm going to do it, and hang onto my femininity as well. I'm still a woman."



"It makes you very sensitive—raw, even—this consciousness. Everything, from the verbal assault on the street, to a 'well-mean' sexist joke your husband tells, to the lower pay you get at work (for doing the same job a man would be paid more for), to television commercials, to rock-song lyrics, to the pink or blue blanket they put on your infant in the hospital nursery, to speeches by male 'revolutionaries' that reek of male supremacy—everything seems to barrage your aching brain, which has fewer and fewer protective defenses to screen such things out. You begin to see how all-pervasive a thing is sexism—the definition of and discrimination against half the human species by the other half."

Women in education: their pay, prestige still low

(Continued from page 4)
less than a high school education, according to HEW.

When taken separately from other Hispanics, Mexican Americans constitute the second largest minority in the U.S. On the average they only complete 10 years of school. Eighteen percent of these Chicano women complete almost five years of school. Then 24 percent of these complete high school and finally 3.2 percent become college graduates.

Publicity and controversy over desegregation of school sports presents false impression that the battle is won and officials from the National Organization for Women say this is far from being true. NOW sponsors an investigative program called PEER which monitors enforcement of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

"ATHLETICS IS the single largest category of complaints filed by students under Title IX. The law specifically calls for opportunities for girls and women in athletics," tells Celia Steele, associate director for PEER.

Girls' participation in varsity athletics programs shot up 560 percent between 1971 and 1976. But boys still take part in team sports more than twice as often as girls. Not one state offers girls as many varsity teams as boys. In colleges, the average budget for a women's athletics department is two percent the budget for men's athletics.

UNDER TITLE IX, HEW has responsibility for checking all schools to make sure that opportunities are available equally to girls/women and boys/men. As of July 1977, though, HEW had made checks in only 12 of the country's 16,000 school districts. The Joplin R-VIII School District has not been checked for compliance.

PEER's associate director says, "It contacted all schools initially to tell about the law, but hasn't published its rulings. Other government agencies have long recognized that most rulings have universal regulation."

"Under HEW enforcement powers it has done little else but work on a few complaints and worked on them very slowly."

"It hasn't taken the necessary steps to inform the public, parents and students what their rights are under Title IX," she insists.

Since Title IX's birth in 1972, some

1,000 complaints have flooded the HEW office from both the elementary and secondary levels, students and teachers alike. As of last year, 179 had been investigated and resolved.

AS STUDENTS, women/minorities are still prevented from making full use of their capabilities, said the Students Caucus of the National Women's Conference. The Caucus called for an end to sexist/racist textbooks and counseling where it was not already prohibited; development of a separate Department of Education from the current HEW; and passage of the 27th Amendment to "ensure the next generation of students would have access to fair and equal education."

The group claimed the amendment was the only way to bring about uniform enforcement of Title IX as well as other anti-discrimination measures from the state and federal level.

FACULTY IS predominantly female, yet top positions in most schools across the U.S. belong to men. The National Institute of Education reports that in 1975, 63 percent of the elementary/secondary teachers were women. But less than two percent of the high schools and 18 percent of the primary schools showed women as principals.

"We have equal pay for equal work, they can't get around that. But promotions for women in Joplin are unheard of," says Sandra Rowe.

"It's going to change. Somebody will file suit because they finally got tired and said, 'I'm qualified! I want that job! There's no reason why it shouldn't be mine!'" she finished.

PEER INFORMS, "HEW has not issued clear and consistent rulings on a number of issues brought before their attention. Rulings have been changed when they became controversial and for ten months, between August 1976 and June 1977, there was virtually a moratorium on cases. They stopped making decisions about Title IX completely."

Some of the backlog has since been lifted. But in October of last year the agency released its enforcement program for this year which promised to investigate only 12 school districts, seven percent of the complaints anticipated for 1978.

"HUNDREDS OF people have writ-

ten HEW for help under Title IX," reports Holly Know, PEER director. "They couldn't get into classes or couldn't get the job they were qualified for. They were denied equal pay for equal work, or they couldn't play sports solely because of their sex."

"HEW turns its back on most of them. Citizens who had every right to expect government to help them were either ignored or offered relief when it was no longer needed," the director described.

Regulatory office for Title IX is the Office of Civil Rights which claims that limited resources restrict full and fast processing of complaints. But Know points out, "... with nearly 1,000 complaints, over 100 staff people, a base operation in Washington, and 10 regional offices devoting at least part time to Title IX, very little has been accomplished."

GOVERNMENT FILES themselves show the few achievements for the nation's 16,000 school districts for the law. Only eighteen have agreed to change employment practices to treat both sexes fairly and 21 decided to upgrade sports programs for girls. Single sex courses were officially opened up to both sexes in 21 districts and 21 agreed to change sex biases in school rules. These changes involved the same 21 districts.

NOW and NAACP officials, together have explained that in the desire to extinguish discrimination fully and rapidly, along with a small but overly publicized measure of success, women/minorities have made even greater and more insistent demands for a better part in society.

In turn, they say, the white male community has produced a feeling that what hitherto been regarded as legitimate grievances based on legitimate demands had now become unreasonable and unjustifiable demands for "special" or "privileged" treatment. Reverse discrimination was thus born.

Furor of the so-called reverse discrimination stems from the government's decade old policy of requiring employees with federal contracts to take "affirmative action" to correct or prevent sexual/racial discrimination.

Executive Orders called upon those institutions with federal contracts of at least \$50,000 and with 50 employees to set goals and

timetables for hiring women/minorities who had in the past been discriminated. But employers seem trapped between the federal demand for increased opportunities for women/minorities while white males charge affirmative action in reverse discrimination.

DR. JUDITH CONBOY, sociology professor at Missouri Southern, investigated in her doctoral dissertation the subject of reverse discrimination and examined approximately 150 persons believed to be at the forefront of the movement against enforcement of the executive orders.

"These persons, 1) take credit for bringing to public attention the definition of reverse discrimination equals affirmative action, 2) take credit for the Bakke case, 3) take credit for stopping HEW's enforcement of the executive orders in higher education and 4) take credit for the O'Hara Congressional subcommittee hearings against affirmative action," told Conboy.

"Basically the executive orders simply ask employees to define what a 'qualified' employee is and set a timetable for removing blatant discrimination," she reminded.

Conboy comments, "There's been no great change in the job market because of affirmative action. No one has documentation to show that and by the few cases filed from this area you can see it's not going too far."

Author of numerous publications on issues in education, Hoyt Grimlin describes, "Reverse discrimination is giving preferential treatment to women, blacks and persons from other minority groups in such areas as employment and college admissions. The policy is defended as fair and necessary to compensate for past discrimination. It is criticized as 'robbing Peter to pay Paul'."

Grimlin says, "there is no such thing as reverse discrimination! Those who complain of it are engaging in a deliberate attempt to perpetuate the status quo by drawing attention away from discrimination to make a remedy the issue. The real issue remains discrimination!"

Today's affirmative action is not unique in government demands for preferential treatment as policy. The Veterans Preference Act of 1944 gave veterans special consideration when hiring for federal jobs.

In the arts, women claim that institutions of support and education continue to discriminate against them and deny opportunities needed to nurture their talents. It is their concern that continuing the attitude that women are second rate artists inhibits them and suppresses talent.

Half of the undergraduate degrees in art history are awarded to women but only a quarter of the faculty positions in the discipline are held by them. In English, women undergraduates are 70 percent while a mere seven percent ever become English professors.

FEMALE ARTISTS often give up their creative work for a routine job because they support a family themselves or must subsidize the family income while a husband works on his own creative interests. Teaching is the most reliable and often only way for a composer, poet, or playwright to earn a living. They can be devastated by discrimination against them on college faculties. But the pattern remains: women are students and men are the teachers.

Women are clustered in lower paying, less desirable jobs in the arts and humanities. In university departments of English, foreign language, history, art, music and philosophy, they are concentrated in lower ranking instructor posts.

LIBRARIANS ARE predominantly women. The proportion of male librarians increased, however, during the 1960's when federal funds created well-paid administrative positions. In the federal system, women hold only 13 percent of the librarian positions at the higher paid level.

Women scholars claim they are handicapped in getting promotions on college faculties because they publish, in the average, fewer scholarly papers. The American Association of University Professors, though, points out that this poor record may not be due to lack of interest or ability.

AAUP turns to a 1974-75 study in which papers submitted for publication by women teachers of classical language were reviewed by blind judging. During this study the proportion of papers accepted from women tripled.

IN 1964 CONGRESS passed the Civil Rights Act and it was generally

believed that discrimination was against individuals through conscious, overt acts. But committees, courts, and finally Congress soon learned that discrimination was much more subtle and complex. Many laws and court decisions later, women/minorities still find those who want to "keep them in their place."

Normal, seemingly neutral policies such as seniority, aptitude and personnel tests, high school diploma requirements and college admissions exams were found to perpetuate the effects of past discrimination.

SOME PART of the population does, however, feel that discrimination is only on a small scale or that it is legitimate, that women/minorities have gone too far. Such persons were represented at the National Women's Conference and filed a minority report with President Carter and Congress. They resolved that the majority block of the conference had not spoken the true voice of American women. The minority report states:

"We find no evidence of invidious discrimination against women artists, actresses, musicians, or singers ... a painting or sculpture is gender free in its worth and as held by the viewer."

"We fully support the ideal of equal educational opportunities for women but deplore any educational quotas, as they must, by their very existence, cause reverse discrimination."

"WE REGRET the ridiculous interpretation of 'equal educational opportunity' which has resulted in sexually integrated physical education classes and teams in the public elementary and secondary schools. This has caused undue embarrassment..."

"While we support the ideal of presenting student their occupational options we deplore the militant 'liberationists' demands of an unrealistic picture of womanhood and downgrading of the role of homemaker."

"We recommend that school teachers, counselors, and school psychologists research studies which prove that sexually differential behavior is firmly rooted in the biological phenomenon of hormonal action of the fetal brain—so they can understand the ultimate danger to the student that can result from unisex conformity and/or role reversal."

Pearish really fights to get his college education

BY RON KEMM
Sports Editor

Bill Pearish entered the boxing ring on Saturday, Nov. 18th, for the nineteenth time in his professional career. The site, Memorial Hall, was not unfamiliar to him. For years he had fought in that very ring as an amateur. Yet this time, he was fighting in front of his home town for the bucks. Pearish is a prime example of a student fighting his way through college.

Gone are the days when Pearish's dreams centered upon a big, professional boxing career. Now the senior English education major utilizes his fighting skills to help support his way through school. Upon graduation, he plans to start teaching and start working for his master's degree.

Through his two years of professional experience, Pearish has found that boxing won't represent the core of his income.

"WHEN I WAS an amateur," reflected Pearish, "I had all these big dreams. I had this big 'give it your all' attitude and always hoped that I would make it to the top. But now that I've seen the inside picture of it, I've found that there are very few people who make it and that there is really no future in it for anybody."

So what is it that keeps anyone interested in such a brutal sport where the rewards are limited except for the money of top-ranked boxing? Pearish maintains that his pure en-

joyment of the sport keeps him going. "It gets into your blood and is hard to get out," he stated. "I've tried to quit a couple of times but I guess it's a lot like smoking. It's hard to do."

Then again, it would appear that Pearish was almost destined to become a boxer for some part of his life. His father was a Golden Gloves fighter and his two older brothers were very involved with boxing. Bill was just following along in their footsteps.

"I GOT STARTED into boxing when I was about 12 years old," he remembered. "I boxed amateur for six years and went through the Golden Gloves before turning professional and decided it would be a good way to make extra income. I was fighting in the Golden Gloves for those six years and it took that long for it to dawn on me that I could be making a few bucks."

The bucks don't come too plentiful unless fighting in the top levels of boxing, but with the aid of a 14-5 record and several top fights under his belt, Pearish is well above the \$25-\$50 nights paid for preliminary bouts. As a boxer's reputation rises, so do his wages.

Referring to wages for bouts, Pearish remarked "There is no set limit. You just sit down with the promoter and bargain for as much as you can get. If you've been around a while and know how good your opponent is going to be, then you can

judge how much money you can expect to get from that."

Regardless of the large sums of money involved in high-ranked boxing, Pearish was intent on climbing to the top. Unfortunately, he found a new ballgame on his ascent.

SAID PEARISH, "I got ranked in the U.S. and, well, everyone wants to win a championship but I found that's completely out for somebody in my situation where you have to hold down a job."

"After I got ranked, I started fighting ranked fighters and that's all they do—just fight. I just wasn't in their caliber because they trained all the time and don't hold down jobs."

"I fought the number 8th ranked guy in New Orleans in front of 5,000 people and that was kind of a turning point for me. I knew then that I wouldn't be able to compete on this level because after you get up so far, these people are more or less trained animals."

Nevertheless, Pearish's impressive boxing credentials have given him rewards and exceptional experiences he will be able to look back upon.

"ONE OF THE things that boxing has done most for me," he commented, "is that it has given me a little self pride and self esteem. When I first started, I was a little shy. By no means I'm that anymore."

"Also, I have a record here that I

am really proud of, I won the Golden Gloves here more than anyone ever has. And the two fights that I will remember better than anything were my first professional fight and my first amateur fight."

Pearish will always be able to dwell upon these memorable events of his boxing career. But even more than that he will have the opportunity of recalling those precise sensations felt while standing in a ring with an opponent before a blood-hungry audience.

He said, "It really takes a lot of courage to get into the ring. I know it sounds like I'm bragging but it does and I've always had a lot of respect no matter whether the guy is any good or not."

"JUST LIKE THESE guys who fight in the Golden Gloves," he elaborated. "They're sitting there, well we call it 'death row,' just thinking that in about 10 minutes, some guy is going to be thumping on his head. So it takes quite a bit of courage just to get there and go through it all."

"There are several times when I've thought to myself, why the heck am I doing this? Yet there isn't any reason I have to be there; that's that I want to be there. The rewards I get out of it are worth it."

He continued, "It's a feeling of triumph, too. There's really no other feeling like it. It's man against man and if you win it, there's really no

other feeling like it. I can't really describe it."

On the night of Nov. 18th, the feeling could be seen in his eyes. Pearish climbed the steps leading to the ring with shouts of encouragement from his hometown fans surrounding him. Within 30 seconds of the opening round bell, he had his opponent decked and lying on the canvas. But his opponent was not out.

"I WENT BACK to my corner man who was all excited, and he told me to pour it on him and he'll stop this round," Pearish recalled. "Well he seemed like the type that would go and I thought if I went out there heavy he'd go."

But his opponent did not go and he began fighting back so Pearish laid back on the ropes. He let his foe throw a little leather, mostly ineffective blows that Pearish caught with his gloves, and the crowd mistakenly thought Pearish was losing control of the fight.

He noted, "I was making him do what I wanted to do, letting him work on me for a while. Then I started coming back out about the fifth and started setting him up with jabs."

The jabs were too much for his opponent. Blood began dripping out of a cut under his eye and after several of Pearish's eighth round knockdown blows the fight was called—a technical knockout decision for Pearish. As the hometown crowd

roared with its approval, Pearish raised his arms and beamed with delight over his glorious triumph.

DESPITE HIS DOMINATION of the fight, Pearish still received his share of punishment, a small bruise under his left eye. Yet through experience, he has learned he doesn't really possess the big punch that will get him out of fights early.

"I like to use my left to set up a guy," he stated. "I don't really have the big punch. I'm more of a body puncher. I throw more of an accumulation of punches. I just don't have the big knockout punch."

Yet when the big punch comes, it's beautiful.

"It's kind of like hitting a home run in baseball," said Pearish. "It always happens like hitting a home run, too. You can try to knock a guy out, or try to land that big punch, and it won't work. But if you relax and let it go, it happens and is a great feeling."

To imagine the feeling, one needs to experience it. Bill Pearish has experienced it and may again before his career is over. The self-trained boxer is still uncertain as to how long his combined hobby-career will last, yet he has been among the best.

"One thing I've learned," he said, "there are guys who train all the time who are really good now that I've been in with, some of the top guys, but they all put their pants on the same way that I do. I'm not in awe of anybody out there."

Lady Lions top JBU in first home game

By SHAUN SKOW

Playing their first home game of the season, the Lady Lions basketball team of Missouri Southern turned out a good showing coming out on top of John Brown University 86-66. Leading scorers for the Lions were Karen Gordon with 14 points, Barb Lawson with 16 points, and Cherie Kuklentz who scored 17 points for the second time in the last two games. Coach G. I. Willoughby commented on her players.

"Cherie has a positive mental attitude now," Willoughby said of her pivot lady, "which is probably due to game experience." She went on to talk about Gordon, "Karen is like a quarterback out there," said Willoughby. "She played a good game by keeping good control of our team on the floor."

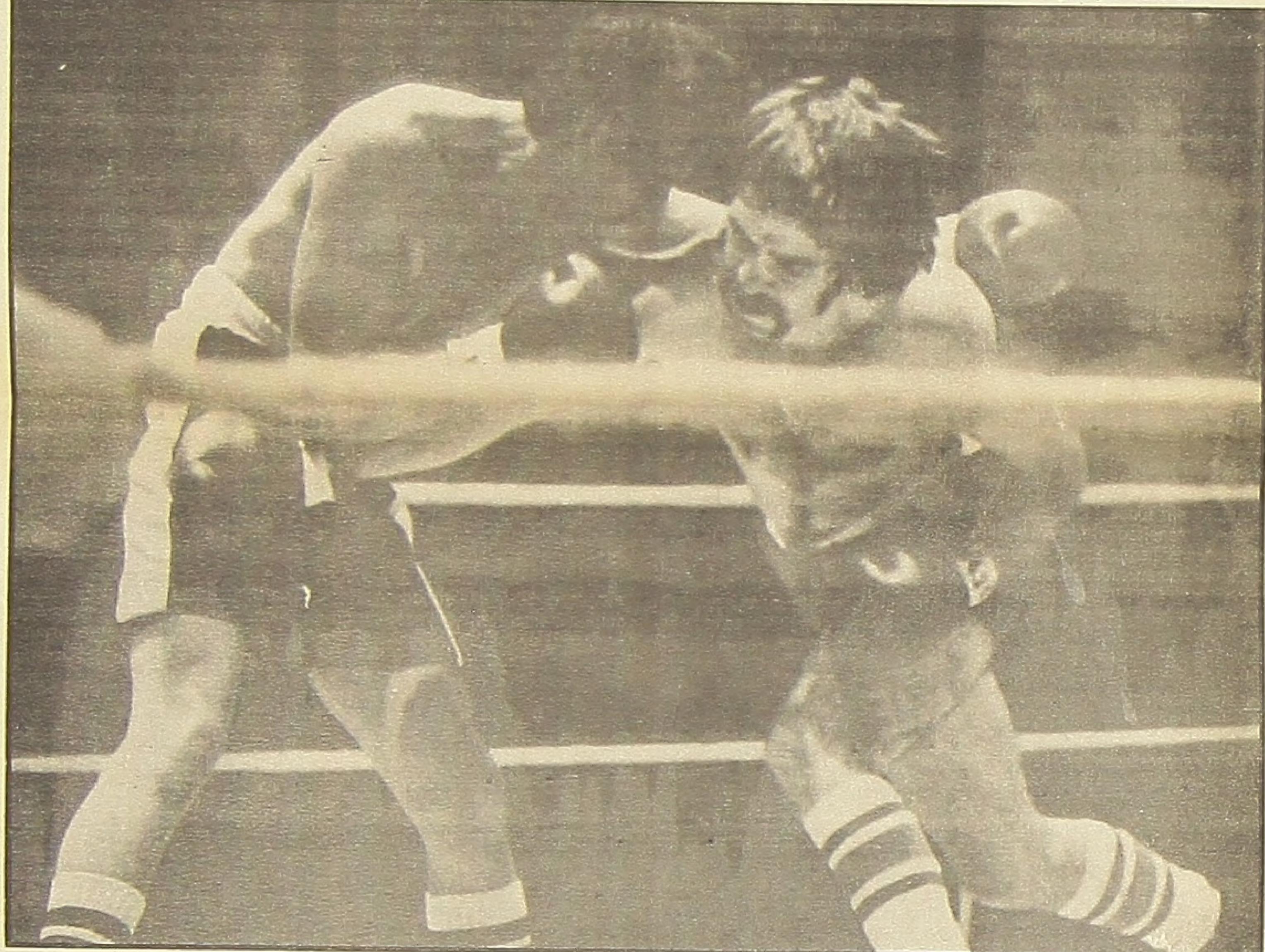
Tammy States led all scorers in the game with 20 points, hitting most of her shots from way outside.

"She really shot from far out," Willoughby commented. "That's where the pro's shoot from. I got nervous about them (John Brown) for a while (late in the 2nd half) until we finally switched to a man to man coverage. They were shooting over our zone defense like it wasn't even there."

After allowing an explosive outburst by John Brown late in the first half, the Lions held on to a 37-28 lead at the half. In second half action, the Lions came out strong as they had early in the first half by dominating the boards and forcing turnovers. The Lions ended the contest after accumulating 68 rebounds compared to 39 for John Brown and only turned the ball over 15 times to John Brown's 24 mishaps.

"We put pressure on the ball all through the game," Willoughby said afterwards, "trying to cause turnovers. We became aggressive on defense and that caused our offense to click better also." She went on to say, "We controlled the boards in the game because we had taller people out there. I think the key factor in the game though was our combination of good defense along with our being able to use so many people on the floor, 12."

On Feb. 20 the Lions will play a rematch game against John Brown and Coach Willoughby feels her team will have an edge in that contest also because of the rebounding strength the Lions have over them. The Lady Lions have to be thinking about a closer match now though, that one being against Evangel College next Monday night, an away game.



Bill Pearish is one student who literally fights his way to a college degree.

Patty Vavra one reason Lions picked for third

By SHAUN SKOW
Chart Staff Reporter

Bright and **promising** are two words that may describe the Missouri Southern Lady Lions' basketball team this year as they open another season. One of the players adding to the hopes of a winning year for the Lady Lions is forward, Patty Vavra.

Vavra contributed to last year's team which placed fifth in the CSIC in many ways. She ended the year as the team's leading rebounder with 301, rated second on the team for the number of field goals, and ended the season with a total of 59 assists. At the close of the year she had hit 39 percent of her shots and scored a total of 328 points. Her per game average was 11.7 points.

Vavra is one of 10 returnees on the squad along with eight freshmen.

"HAVING ALL OF these players will make our team stronger," said Vavra. "It makes it harder for all of the players to get playing time and to practice a lot, but if one player has an off night, you can always take her out and replace her with someone who may have a good night."

Although surprised at the prediction that her team will take third place in the CSIC this year, Vavra believes they will do it.

"I think we will do real well this

year," said Vavra. "We've gained a lot of depth. We have a lot of good freshman who are pretty knowledgeable, play good basketball, and who are also a pretty determined bunch. We also have the older players with experience. We have our same players back from last year plus our bench personnel."

Playing as a junior this year, Vavra is a part of the experienced group on the squad from last year's team, of which none have graduated. She has stuck with the game ever since she first played while in the fifth grade and plans to relate to it after she finishes school.

"I hope to be a basketball coach on the high school level," said Vavra. "I enjoy the sport and if girls have had good coaching, then it will give them an edge in the game. I would like to prepare them for college ball."

Vavra sees many differences in basketball from the high school to the college level. She feels the players must work harder in college due to the higher caliber of play.

"COLLEGE BASKETBALL is much more organized and is a faster game," said Vavra. "College ball is also rougher, especially in the rebounding area. The players know that some contact is allowed and use it as part of the game."

Being only five feet seven inches tall, Vavra had to use contact in order to pull down rebounds while in

the environment of tall players under the boards.

"Rebounding is mostly positioning," Vavra explained. "You have to keep the girls from the opposing team behind you and also keep them from pushing you under the basket. Being tall helps, but if you don't know the basic rules of the game, it won't help you much. A natural jumping ability is also helpful."

Being able to jump well helped Vavra during her track days at Memorial High School where she qualified and placed in state competition in hurdle races along with the 100 and 220 yard dashes. She also threw the javelin and ran on the mile relay team.

Vavra is continuing to run track at the college level and was successful last year with a second place finish in the 100 meter run at the state college meet held here. Her best time in the event has been a 12.4 second clocking. She seems to enjoy basketball and track equally although recognizing their differences.

"I like track because it's an individual thing and you know when you have done well. You're going to get what you've worked for in track. Basketball is more of a team sport."

"FOR THE TEAM to be really good you have to have five good players and it's really neat if you can get a

good pass in to someone or to take a good pass from someone and score a basket."

Vavra also plays baseball, another team sport, during the summer. Last year her team the Ozark Athletics participated in the national softball tournament at Jacksonville, Fla. She feels team play is very important to win.

"You must look at basketball as a team sport to be successful," said Vavra. "I like to be thought of as a team player. If I think someone has a better shot than me I pass to them. It's also important to recognize when to shoot. Indecision can hurt you dearly. You must have the confidence that the ball will go in the net when you shoot it."

Vavra also noted other aspects of the game which are important. "It helps to be quick," Vavra explained. "You also need to be thinking all the time, especially when the ball changes hands from one team to another. Playing basketball also requires you to be smart. If you can read the other team's offensive or defensive set up, you can counter-attack it. Being in good shape will be beneficial, too."

Being one of the veteran players on the team, Vavra feels it is her job to provide leadership to the team and to help the younger players understand the concepts in the game

that are new to them. She continues to learn more herself also and sees some improvements she needs to make. One of these areas is in the foul category as she accumulated 121 of them last season.

"I need to work on staying out of foul trouble," said Vavra. "I was in foul trouble almost every game last year. You usually start fouling players when you get tired. At that time you start moving your arms and hacking your opponent instead of moving your legs."

"I also need to work on slowing myself down on the court and shooting from the outside," said Vavra. "The players in college are getting bigger all the time and I might have to move out to a wing position. If I do, I will need a good outside shot."

Basketball is usually thought of to be a pressure packed sport, but with the added depth of a strong bench, Vavra feels the team is experiencing little pressure this year.

"If something bad happens, we have support for our bench. The players are more loose this year than I've seen them previously and they need to be in order to play well. This year, if we are down a few points late in the game we still feel we can come back and win."

Emotions such as pressure in a game can be helpful to players when they leave the court as Vavra explains.

"At times it's hard to keep your cool in a game. But you learn sportsmanship by going out on the floor and also learn how to get along with the different types of people on the team."

Patty received a second team All-Conference rating last year and would like to be selected for it again this year, but she feels other aspects of the game are more important.

"I plan on playing the best ball I can. But it doesn't really matter too much if I get a conference rating as long as I do my job by working with my team."

Living in Joplin makes it seem obvious why Vavra chose Missouri Southern, but she has other reasons for coming here also.

"I like the friendly atmosphere at the college here. And they also let me participate in basketball and track both which other schools won't let you do."

"I also get good playing time on the basketball team here and that helps me learn more about the game and gives me the experience I need to become a basketball coach. I've learned an awful lot since coming to this college that I didn't know in high school."

Pitt State chills Southern twice

Twice last night Pittsburg State University Gorillas came from behind in the final moments of play to take one-point victories from Missouri Southern's basketball teams.

First it was the Lady Lions' turn, as they lost 64-63, and then in the second half of the double-header played in Pittsburg's Weede Field House, the men lost 77-76.

Both victories gave PSU sole possession of first place in conference standings—a position vastly different from the pre-season pick for them to finish last in both divisions.

In the men's game, the loss by Southern marred a strong comeback performance by the Lions who had trailed 54-23 with 5:30 gone in the second half.

Phil Close led a charge of 11 straight points during a span of two minutes, 34 seconds to put the Lions ahead 54-52 at the 12 minute mark.

During the next three minutes the lead changed three times and Southern moved out front 66-62 at 7:25.

At 4:53 the Lions held a six point lead as Close scored on a stuffer following a steal and Johnny Parker connected following a fast break.

With Southern leading 72-68 at 3:40 the Gorillas scored five straight points, three of them by 6-7 Calvin Jones for a 73-72 lead at 1:45.

At 1:27 it was 75-72, PSU, and then Southern came back at 1:04 and appeared to take the lead at 0:42 on Parker's jumper from the lane, but he was called on a travelling violation and the basket nullified.

Free throws by Gene Daniels who led all scorers with 27 points iced the victory for Pitt. It was their third victory in four starts this season. The defeat was Southern's third against two victories.

The Pitt women, trailing by as many as 14 points in the first half, rode the strong shooting of senior forward Sunny York to victory.

York finished with 30 points, including a 12-foot jumper with seven seconds left that gave PSU the victory.

Southern led by 8 in the first two minutes of play and led 37-27 at the end of the first half.

But at 7:30 remaining in the second half PSU hit the comeback trail and from there it was nip-and-tuck to the end.

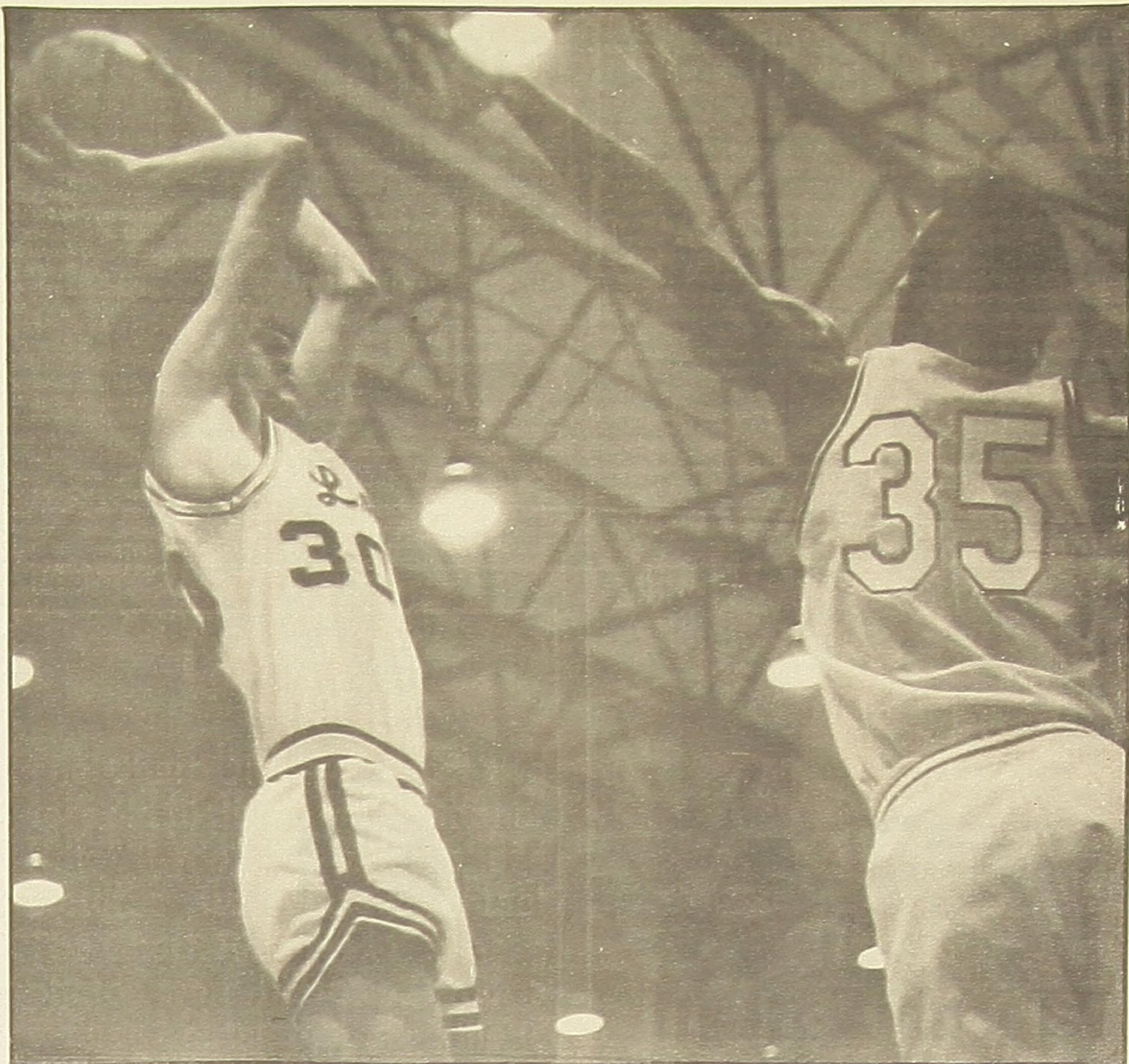
Southern, ahead 60-58 at 3:10, opened a five point lead on a fielder and free throw by Brenda Pitts. That made it 63-58 with 2:36 left.

The final minutes belong to Pitt State. Linda Wade sank both ends of a 1-1 charity attempt at 1:49 and Hoseney banked home a 6-footer at 1:12 to get the Lady Gorillas within one.

Southern turnover gave the ball to PSU with 28 seconds left and the Lady Gorillas set up York for the final shot. Her jumper to the left of the free throw line was perfect.

Southern had one last attempt at victory, but Pat Adams of Pitt stole a pass and was fouled at the buzzer.

Southern held a 49-39 advantage at the boards with Lisa Gardner pulling down 9 to lead both clubs.



Phil Close guns up a shot from the base line in last week's tournament action. Missouri Southern placed second in that event. With their loss to Pitt State

last night the Lions fall to a 2-3 record. Close led the scoring effort last night with a total of 22 points. The Lions will take on Rockhurst tomorrow.

Lions, timing off, drop game to SMSU

BY RON KEMM
Sports Editor

Coach Chuck Williams returned to Southwest Missouri State University last week, the site at which he had spent his college-ball days under coach Bill Thomas. Williams' association with Thomas spanned a period of nine years, four as a player and four as assistant coach. Williams paid his former coach a visit on this night of Nov. 30; yet on this visit, he found himself on the opposite end of the court, steering his own Lions against his former mentor's Bears.

On this occasion that pitted the longtime former teammates together, however, the mentor was not outdone. Southwest's Bears knocked off Southern's Lions, 73-59.

Even more significant, the game was dedicated to the memory of Dr. Leon C. Billingsly, Missouri Southern president and honored alumnus of SMSU.

The loss evened Southern's record up at 2-2 for the year but gave the young Lions another badly needed game under their belt for experience.

"Right now, we really don't know

what we're capable of doing," spoke Shelly Brown, senior guard and co-captain. "We're a young team...a team that just lacks the experience of playing together. And, until we learn how to play hard for 40 minutes, we'll be a mediocre club."

He added, "It's going to take some time to get it together. After all, Rome wasn't built in a day."

"We've got a chance to be a good team," he continued. "We've got a good coaching staff and that's where everything starts."

So Southern has the good start but as Coach Williams observed from the Southwest game, the finishing touch will have to come in stride.

"We played well at times against Southwest," Williams said. "I've been pleased with our effort. We're just lacking the timing to put it all together."

The Lions just almost put it together against the Bears. Williams pointed out the Lions had problems getting into the flow of the game on a consistent basis. Southern set the tempo early in the game and played pretty much their ball game, he noted.

"The main thing was that we had trouble holding consistency," Williams stressed. "Everything lacked just a little bit from being there the full 40 minutes."

"I felt the first half was ours," he continued. "We controlled the tempo and we controlled the offense. It's a tribute to them for coming back in the second half like they did."

The Bears were down at one time by nine, 31-22 but added four quick points to trail at halftime, 31-26.

In the second half, Southwest reeled off streaks of eight and nine unanswered points that gave them a commanding lead, 69-55 with 1:21 remaining. The Lions could get no closer.

Phil Close, Lion sophomore, led Southern's assault with 21 points and also hauled in 15 rebounds. Close is the leading scorer on the team thus far with 50 points, 12.5 per game. Also averaging in double figures are Shelly Brown and Johnnie Parker who are both hitting at an 11.5 clip.

Lady Lions earn third place in tournament

BY SHAUN SKOW

Scoring their highest point total of the season, the Lady Lions basketball team of Missouri Southern beat Tarkio 94-57 to take 3rd place in the Ryland Milner tourney held at Northwest Missouri State University last weekend. The Lions had lost an earlier game to top seeded Maryville 84-68 in the first round before facing Tarkio.

In earlier matches the Lady Lions defeated the University of Missouri at Rolla 59-51 and took a 6th place finish in the William Woods tourney. In the tourney the Lions first lost to the University of Iowa 89-84, then beat Lincoln University 80-72 and ended their play in the Woods tourney after losing to Southeast Missouri State University by a score of 73-66. This gave them 6th place in the 8 team tourney.

According to coach G. I.

Willoughby, the key factor in the breakaway game against Tarkio was a press which the team used most of the first half and part of the second half.

"We pressed a lot at the beginning of the game and that got our team fired up," Willoughby explained. "We got ahead of the game early and then kept the momentum going our way." She went on to add, "Things were really clicking for us in the game. We were even getting fast breaks off jump balls."

Coming up with 94 points in the game, the team shot a well noted 51 percent and showed team work as five players went into double figures in the contest. This helped contribute to a 3rd place finish and a trophy in the Ryland tourney.

"Our team is playing with a 'whole team' concept," Willoughby said. "And they encourage each other. There is a great deal of team spirit."

She talked about the importance of the bench to the squad. "Our bench has been a key factor in many of our games." Willoughby said, "We have a real strong bench and that allows us to win ball games."

"Having a good reserve squad allows us to substitute more freely," she added. "And by being able to substitute it helps us maintain our momentum in a game." She went on to add, "Our bench gives us a definite advantage by giving our main players a chance to rest. If our bench does well, I feel we will win ball games."

Before facing Tarkio the Lady Lions played Maryville and lost 84-68 in a game coach Willoughby felt wasn't well played by her team. Although the team exchanged baskets evenly at the start of the game, the Lions later yielded 12 points to Maryville while scoring none.

"They pressed us and we let it get to us," Willoughby explained. "We committed turnovers against them and you can't afford to do that against a good ball team such as Maryville. We didn't play consistent in the game and that hurt us also."

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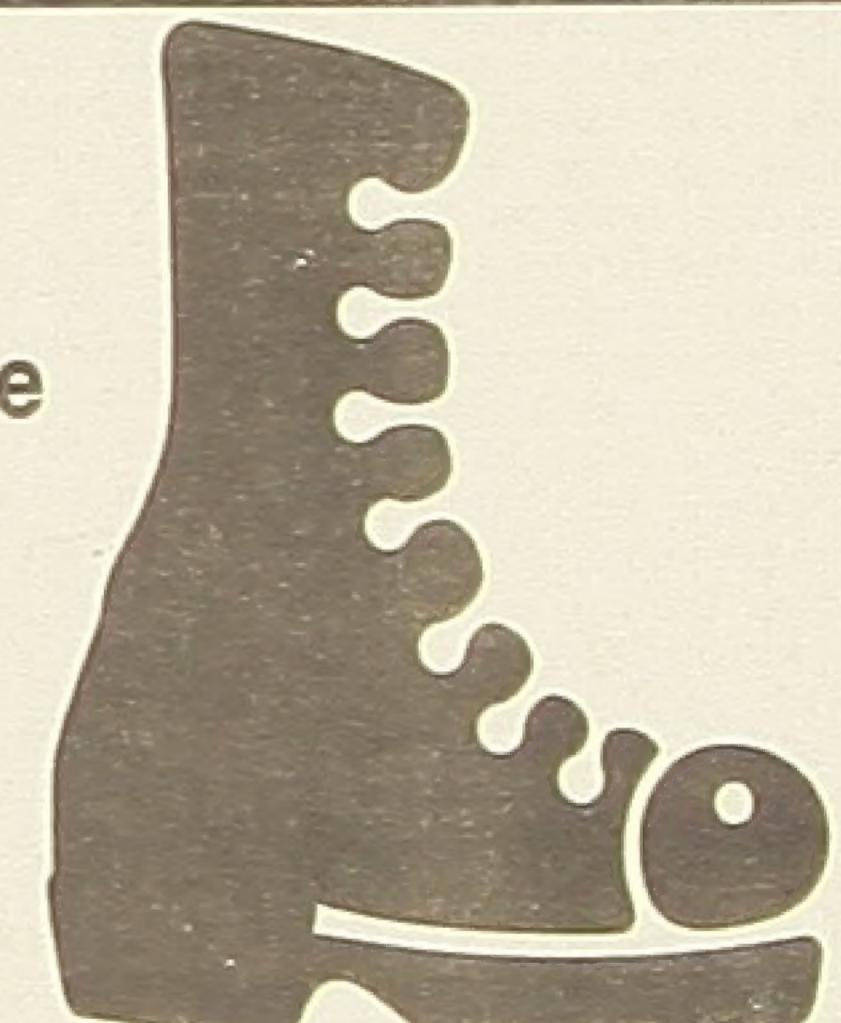
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ARMY ROTC

Jack Dawson's interest was not always in art

By ROBERT ALAN MUTRUX, II

Jack Eugene Dawson is a man whose primary concern is to capture the past and present of a decade in which changes and reconstruction are moving at a pace that most eyes can not follow. Specifically, the Ozarks and rural communities within, including the way of life and traditions thereof, provide the scenes that Dawson strives to record in paints. His love and fondness for this subject flow from every stroke of his brush and hand. The Praying Hands and the Kneeling Miner in Webb City are a few of his more famous accomplishments.

Art, however, was not a life-long hobby for Dawson. As a child, he was interested in drawing and creating but no more than any other elementary student. This interest, as usual, gradually subsided as he grew older. But, Dawson always kept a desire to draw and create visual forms.

Dawson made the decision while in high school to study some type of illustrative profession. "It was at the time that I felt I wanted to go into architectural designing in the engineering field," said Dawson. Even still, he had little desire for art.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING was the career that Dawson chose when

someone else's. Dawson's motivation is to paint the best he can, to convey the subject he's talking about so other people can view it and appreciate it. The one contest he entered was a college entrance way competitive, that was open to both students and faculty. Dawson's design won.

Renaissance artists were Dawson's heroes, so to speak, but he said that he never had the desire to pattern himself after anybody. His favorite was Rembrandt who had a masterful control of lighting. Also, the use of color and regionalism of Tom Benton, was admired by Dawson.

May, 1972, was when Jack Dawson graduated from Missouri Southern with a bachelor of science in education degree in art.

Before Dawson was out of college a desire and idea overcame him to produce a piece of sculpture for Webb City. He, then, consulted the Webb City Historical Society, and received their full agreement and enthusiasm for the project. The idea, a Hands in Prayer and Peace memorial, was a monumental sculpture that would take three years for designing, engineering, and constructing after its conception in 1971.

DAWSON'S DECISION to model a praying hands sculpture comes

Two years later, for the nation's bicentennial and Webb City's centennial celebration, another sculpture was conceived to commemorate the hard rock miner which was so important in Webb City's history. The sculpture, according to Dawson, was supposed to represent the early day miner in the tri-state mining district. As a result, the final model depicted an old miner, with a weather worn, tired, and bone face topped by an old floppy mining hat supporting a sun-shine lamp. Dirty clothes and muddy boots add the feelings of his working conditions and a big sun-shine lamp, at side, is the final touch.

Eager for completion, the Webb City Bicentennial Committee worked hard, along with Dawson, on the sculpture. They received \$5000 from the national government for the project, which began late in 1975 and was dedicated in May of 1976.

Dawson, again, charged no fee for the sculpture. It, similar to the Hands, is a free form structure except that the miner is solid concrete.

Webb City's Bicentennial Committee, in appreciation for Dawson's work on the miner, awarded him a scholarship good for any art studies he chose. After investigating the possibilities, he decided to study under the internationally known artist, Lowell Davis of Carthage.

I think the earth tones convey that feeling better than any other color."

This psychology in painting has been successful. As a result, he was invited to display his works at the May 1978 Missouri Life Show. While there, he sold 25 paintings which made him top-selling artist at that show. Also, Dawson said that he was able to get into some established galleries in Jefferson City and Fulton. Coming up in the future, Dawson has a private showing scheduled at the School of the Ozarks in April and he plans to open his own gallery soon in Webb City.

Other honors have been awarded to Dawson. He was given the Missouri Senate Resolution in recognition for contributing to the heritage of Missouri. Also, in September of this year, he was handed the Outstanding Alumni Award for Missouri Southern. In addition, many other civic organizations have issued awards to Dawson for his achievements in art.

Webb City Bank, in September 1977, commissioned Dawson to paint a mural of Webb City's history. Dawson went to work dwelling into the past 100 years that had been Webb City's pride. The local Historical Society contributed much of the information and, after hard work, Dawson completed the first composition two months later.

"I tried to pick up the important places, events, and people that were involved in the history of Webb City," said Dawson.

John Webb, founding father of Webb City, at the beginning of the mural, is shown standing by a plow, on his farm, and is looking over the history of the city. His plow, which is stopped, has just struck a chunk of lead ore. Further right, an early two man mining operation is characterized in which one man digs while the other cranks the ore out of the mine. This was the first mining procedure developed.

WITH THIS STARTED the mining boom. The small mining town is shown being born overnight. Railroads and old wagons bringing people give a flavor of the hustle and excitement which built the town.

Mines popped up everywhere and are in full operation in the center of the mural. In addition, the first city hall, the Webb City Bank and Exchange Bank, the Newton Hotel, and a saloon, prominent in those days, are shown as important links in the history. Directly in the middle is an illustration of an underground mining operation.

Webb City was an active mining town for several years but, suddenly, the mines stopped. A new ore field was discovered in Oklahoma. Miners left Webb City as quickly as they had come, leaving machinery and equipment. The town was nearly deserted. Known as the blue period, this is the next scene on the mural.

However, a transition was made and Webb City was able to survive as a residential community. Industry slowly moved in along with agriculture. The town began to grow again. To illustrate the new growth, Dawson painted in the Missouri Pacific Depot, the indoor-outdoor pool, the Praying Hands, and a farm to represent industrialization, education, the future, and agriculture, respectively.

Finally, the end of the mural shows a grandfather describing the history of Webb City to his grandchildren.

"It took two months to create a composition that I felt would really work," said Dawson, "and nine months to complete the mural." It was dedicated in August 1978.

PARALLELING DAWSON'S work in painting has been a career as an art instructor. He started teaching in January 1973 at a Derby, Kansas, school. Later the same year, his job moved back to his home town, Webb City, where he is now director of the senior and junior high art departments in the Webb City school system.

Dawson gets the students involved in producing art but also in building and expressing their creativity and personality.

"Art and creativity are synonymous terms," says Dawson. "Each student that comes through that door, I tell them they're an individual, unique, no one else is like them. They have their own values, standards, and their own way of handling a pencil, or what ever, and I feel like it's my job to encourage individual differences and let them experience and express what they feel so they can find out even more about themselves than they knew before."

Creativity is a must and he gets the students involved in actually using their own creative abilities to put forth a visual form.



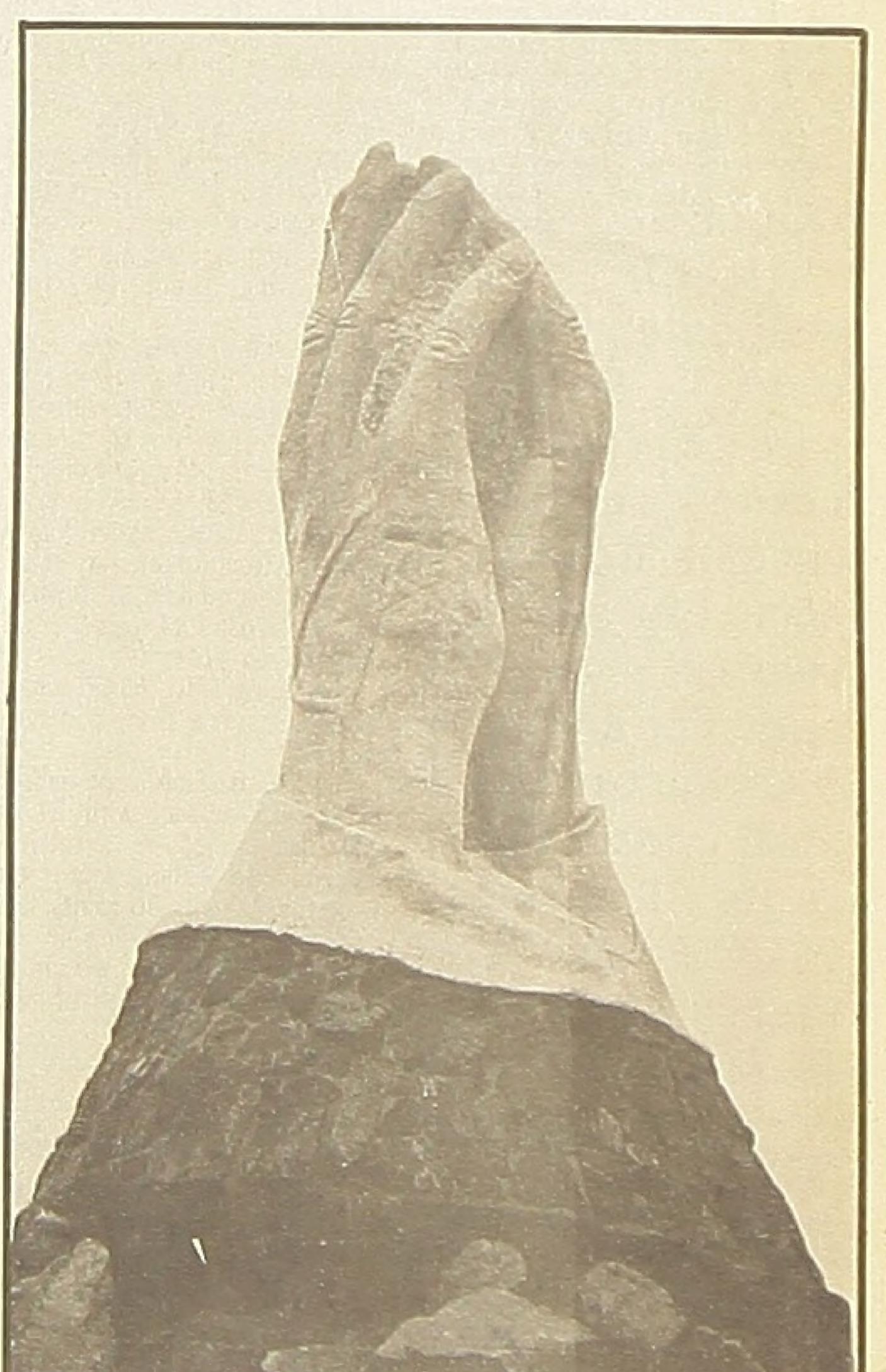
The Kneeling Miner was sculpted by Dawson as part of Webb City's centennial and the nation's bicentennial celebration.

However, Dawson feels that all aspects of art are essential. He thinks that it is important for students to have a good understanding of art history, how man has been involved in creating with his hands a visual form of expression during the periods in art.

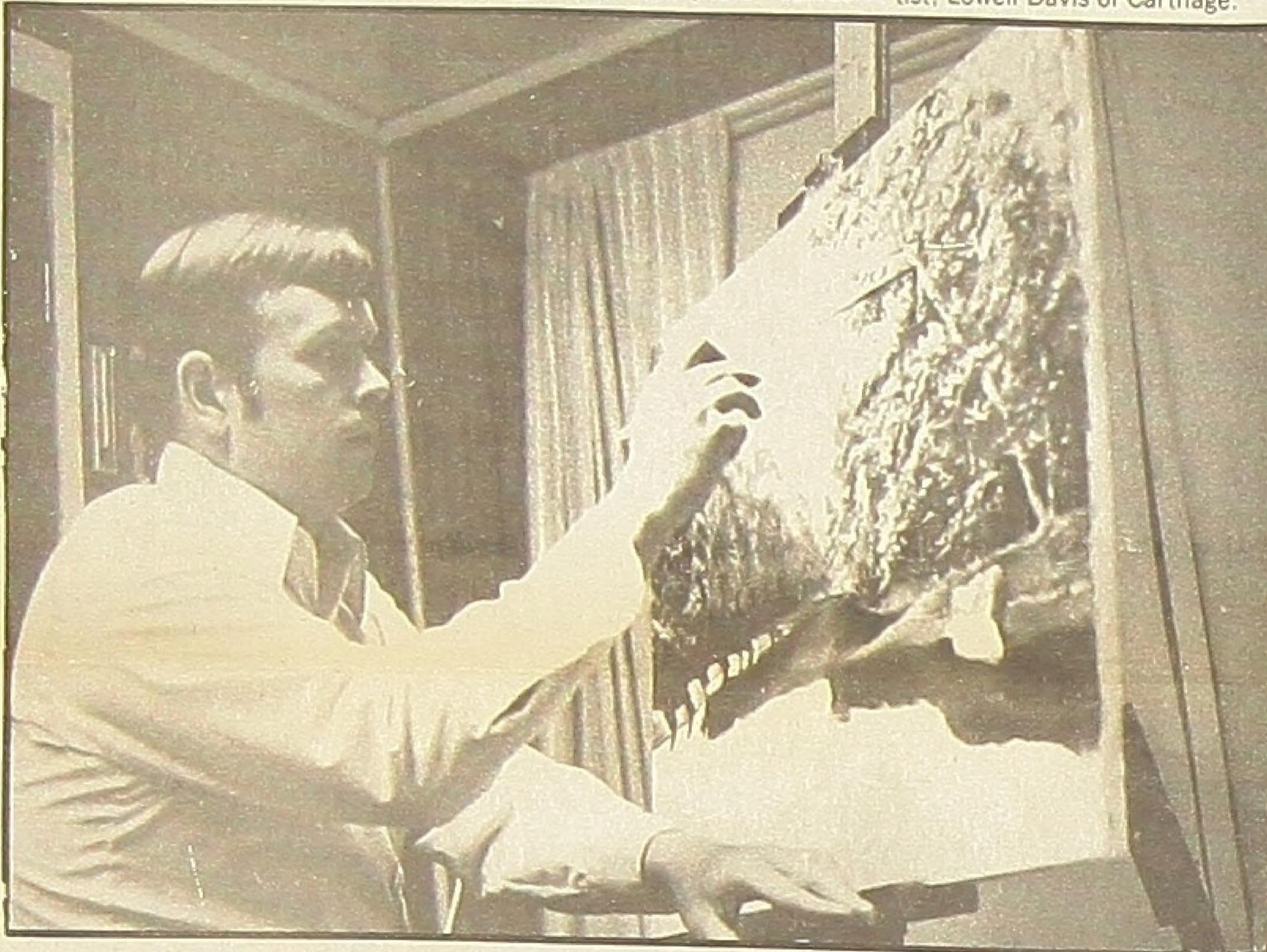
Dawson's home life is best described as a polymer of love and closeness between every member of the family. He and his wife, Nancy, and their son, Jeremy, 8 1/2, are Christians and live by the Bible.

"Being a Christian," says Dawson, "I have values and standards that I live by. The scripture is where I get truth. I believe the home is an institution that was created by God and I believe it was established by Him and He gave the working conditions of a successful home."

Their family is built around trust and understanding and love and acceptance for each other. To them, the man and the woman have certain assigned roles to live by. Dawson



The Praying Hands by Dawson is a sculpture which has gained international fame. Dawson felt this was "something I wanted to do."



Jack Dawson's interest has shifted to painting in recent years.

he entered Missouri Southern as a freshman.

One prerequisite for engineering was a class, Introduction to Art. In this class, Dawson was exposed to the practical world of art. He found it enjoyable and a change in the direction of his interests began.

"We were doing things more creative, painting and drawing, things that I really had a love for all my life," said Dawson.

Introduction to art showed him other professions that he found fulfilling. As a result, Dawson began taking more and more art classes. The thrill he experienced grew and finally blossomed into a changing of his major to art.

"It was a gradual transition," said Dawson, "that took about two semesters and was complete by my second year in school."

Dawson enrolled in every art class available. Ceramics, painting, drawing, and sculpting filled his studies. But, after his sophomore year, sculpting was his prime interest. Dawson said that it was pleasing to mold clay into a three dimensional form that was appealing to the eye.

REALISM EXCITED HIM. He seldom dwelled into the non-objective or abstract with his sculpting. Specifically, faces, hands, and wildlife took his attention.

"I was really fascinated with peoples' faces, especially older peoples' faces, the character of the lines, and the forms and masses of the face intrigued me the most," said Dawson.

Painting and drawing, soon to become more meaningful, were secondary to sculpting in college. He preferred to paint rural landscapes; however, some portraiture was produced. Bright, vivid, and bold, oil and water colors were his tools although realism was still his main objective.

Dawson has entered only one art contest in his lifetime. But Dawson says that he doesn't sculpt nor paint for the purpose of trying to better someone else. It's not his aim to make his art work so that it is better than

directly from his personal convictions. "Being a Christian," says Dawson, "I believe in a certain set of values and standards and these things have been molded into my character from my childhood up to my adulthood. I wanted to make a statement against hate, greed, and immorality. The ancient symbol of praying hands seemed to be the right thing. They represent and symbolize faith, hope, concern, and peace."

Members of the Historical Society approached the city council of Webb City with the project in the summer of 1971. The council was responsive to the idea, as were several other groups, businessmen, and residents, of the city, who worked together giving funds, materials, and labor toward completion of the sculpture.

Similar to a big mass of twisted wires covered by concrete, the sculpture stands 32' ft. high and is actually hollow. Dawson and his uncle engineered the Hands using the Stucko technique. There are two large steel I-beams that support the weight of the structure, and branching out are smaller beams and smaller beams until it gets out to steel reinforcing rod on the exterior of the Hands. Then, a metal lath, similar to chicken wire, is wrapped around the rods, forming the basic shape of the hands and fingers. Upon the metal lath, three coats of concrete and asbestos fiber were sprayed.

"AS THE CONCRETE was being blown on, I want along behind the workmen and sculpted in the details such as the finger nails, veins, wrinkles, and so forth," said Dawson.

Drying of the concrete took two weeks. At that time, the sculpture was finished with milk white quartz and quartz chips.

Dawson's labor was free throughout the whole project. His back yard served as the construction site for the mammoth sculpture which now sits in King Jack Park in Webb City. It was dedicated there in 1974.

DAWSON SAYS that color is important because it's psychological. That's why he uses an abundance of browns and greens, earth tones, because these colors convey a quiet, sooth, easy going feeling to the observer.

"The subjects I want to capture," expressed Dawson, "are those that are nostalgic, easy to remember, and